THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Life, Victorious Reign, and Death of K. *HENRY* VIII.

Containing an Account of his Wars and Victories over the *French* and *Scots*, &c.

To which is Added a Compendium, of the Life and Reign of that Glorious and Pious Prince King *Edward* the Sixth; in both which Reigns you have a particular Account of the Considerable Progress which was made towards the Reformation.

Illustrated with Cuts, of the most Considerable Occurrences curiously Engraven on Copper Plates.

London Printed, and are to be Sold by *H. Rodes*, next door to the *Bear Tavern*, near *Bride Lane*, in *Fleetstreet*, 1632.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Life, Victorious Reign,

and Death of

KING HENRY VIII.

SION COLLEGE
LIBRARY.

Elizabeth Hatley of 12
Her Book October
1739

Madam Van Briet

TO THE

READER.

Reader,

I here entertain thee with the Life of a King, whose Reign was attended with such various Occurrences

hardly any Age whatsoever can parallel, and which perhaps thou wilt no where meet with, within the compass of so small a History. Thou wilt find him in the first part of his Reign, to be a zealous promoter and maintainer of the Superstitions of the Church, and interests of the Court of *Rome*, but being at length become sensible of the abuses and Usurpations of that See; you will see him

him as eager to Banish all Papal Authority, as he was earnest before to support it: You have likewise here a prospect of all his Wars, and what always attended them; his Victories over his Neighbors; his several Glorious, though Chargeable Expeditions into *France*; the many paces that were made towards a Reformation in his time, the obstructions it met with from the Practices and Strata-

Stratagems of its Popish Adversaries; who by Rebellions and Persecutions, endeavored to stifle, and put a stop to all Proceedings that tended towards a discovery of the Cheats and Falsities they put upon the World; you have likewise here many Instances of their Barbarous Cruelties upon several of the Asserters of the truth of the Gospel, with an account of their horrid Designs against Queen

Ann

Ann Bullen, and other Favorers and Countenancers of the true Religion; you have likewise here a Relation of the rise and fall of those two great Ministers, Cardinal *Wolsey*, and the Lord *Cromwel*; as likewise of the Divorces and Deaths of the King's several Wives, with all other remarkable Transactions of his Reign; to which I have added a Narrative, or *Compendium*, of the Reign of his Son,

Son, and Succeſſor, King *Edward* the Sixth, wherein (I hope) the Reader will find a ſatisfactory Account (among other particulars) of the advance and progreſs of the Reformation, during the ſhort Reign of this moſt Excellent, and Pious Prince. And I do not doubt but he will find as ample an account of all particulars, as can any ways be expected in ſo ſmall a Volume.

ADVERTISEMENT

OF a new Book, Intituled, The History of the Glorious Life, eign, and Death of the Illustrious ueen Elizabeth. Containing an Ac- unt by what Methods the Reformati- of the Church of England and otland were promoted and establish- ; and what Obstructions it met th. The many Propositions of seve- l great Princes to Marry her, and r Answers to them: with a perfect Re- tion of the several horrible Attempts the Papists against the Sacred Life her Majesty, by Conspiracies, Re- llions, Assassinates, and Poisoning. e whole Affair of the Queen of Scots, several Commotions of England, otland, Ireland, France, and the w Countries, during her Reign. r Francis Drake's Voyage round the lorld, with his several Expeditions o America. Her aiding and assist- the Protestants of France and the

Low

Low Countries. *Her Alliances with ſeveral Proteſtant Princes. The Defeat of the, (ſo called,)* Invincible Armado, *in Eighty Eight. The taking and burning of* Cadiz, *by the* Engliſh; *with all the other remarkable Occurrences of that Time.* By *S.* Clark. *Illuſtrated with Pictures of ſome conſiderable matters; curiouſly ingraven on Copper Plates. Printed for* Hen. Rodes, *next door to the* Bear Tavern *near* Bride-lane *in* Fleet-ſtreet.

Price Bound one Shilling.

Which being Bound with this Book, it makes a brief Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Church of England, *from Popiſh Superſtition.*

THE LIFE & REIGN OF KING HENRY VIII.

Son of HENRY VII. *of the House of* Lancaster, *and of* ELIZABETH, *Eldest Daughter of King* EDWARD *the Fourth, of the House of* York.

HENRY the 8th was born at *Greenwich*, on the 22d. of *June* in the Year 1491. His Prudent Father designing him for the Arch-Bishoprick of *Canterbury*, During the Life of his Elder Brother *Arthur*, his Youth was trained up in all manner of Learning, as well as in all other Exercises befitting a Person of his Figure,

 which

wherein he became so great a Proficient, that he was generally acknowledged to be both the most Active, and the best Read Prince of his Time. His Brother *Arthur* having been Married to the Lady *Katherine* of *Spain*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, whole Portion was two hundred thousand Ducats, and her Joynture the third part of the Principality of *Wales*, *Chester* and *Cornwal*, within five Months after the Celebration of the Match, departed this Life; and King *Henry* the 7th. being loth to part with so great a Dower, and being desirous to continue his Alliance with *Spain*, prevailed with his other Son Prince *Henry*, though not without great Reluctance, to be contracted with the Princess *Katherine*, his Brother's Widow, for which a Dispensation was obtained from Pope *Julius* the Second, and accordingly the Marriage was Solemnized, though the Prince could never be perswaded to come to Consummation until after he was placed upon the Throne. Now his Father King *Henry* being deceased, Prince *Henry*, by unquestionable Right succeeded in the Crown at the Age of eighteen Years, on the 22th. of *April* 1509. The first publick Testimony he gave

of his extraordinary Parts, after his being Proclaimed King, was the prudent Choice of a Council, which consisted of *William Warrham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Lord *Chancellor* of *England*; *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, Secretary, and Lord Privy Seal; *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, Lord Treasurer of *England*; *George Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Steward of the King's Houshold; Sir *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert* of *Gower*, *Chestow*, and *Raglan*, Lord Chamberlain; Sir *Thomas Lovel* Master of the Wards, and Constable of the Tower; Sir *Henry Wyat*; *Thomas Ruthal* Doctor of Law; Sir *Edward Poynings* Knight of the Garter, Comptroller; Sir *Henry Marney*, afterwards Lord *Marney*; Sir *Thomas Darcy*, afterwards Lord *Darcy*; Persons of great Abilities and Experience, and both fit to Advise and Execute. The first Office these Councellors performed, was the Solemnizing the Deceased King's Obsequies, with all manner of Pomp and Ceremony. After which, Proclamation was made, that if any person could prove himself to be then wrongfully deprived of his Goods by occasion of a certain Commission for Forfeitures, he should have upon due Complaint, cor-

dign Satisfaction. Whereupon ſo many Petitions were immediately exhibited againſt Sir *Richard Empſon*, and *Edmond Dudley* Eſquire, who had been employed by the Late King, to take the Benefit of Penal Statutes, that they were committed to the Tower for the giving Contentment to the People, and their Inferiour Agents, called Promoters, were ſet on the Pillory, and forced to ride through the City with their Faces to the Horſe-Tailes; with the ſhame whereof, they all died within a Weeeks time in *Newgate*. And a Parliament being ſhortly after Convened, *Dudley* and *Empſon* were therein attainted of High Treaſon, and were accordingly Executed on the 17*th*. of *Auguſt* in the Year following.

In the mean time, the *King likewiſe* confirmed the Pardon his Father gave a little before his Death for all Offences, ſave Murder, Felony, and Treaſon. After which the Council fell to perſwading the King to conſummate his Marriage with the Relict of Prince *Arthur*, both for the Advantage of that Alliance upon the Account of his Pretences upon *France*, and the great Sums of Money that would be drawn out of this Kingdom, in

Ca-

case that Princess should depart the Realm. Whereupon he consummated his Marriage with the Lady *Katharine*, on the third of *June*, about six weeks after his Father's Death: And on the 24th. of the same Month, they were both Crowned in extraordinary State and Magnificence.

When these Solemnities were over, the King formed a new Guard of Horsemen to attend his Person; in imitation of a Band of 50 Archers, whom his Father first instituted: The Number appointed of this New Life-Guard was but 50, but as every one had an Archer, a Demy-Lance, & a Coustillier, or a kind of Servant belonging to him, besides three Great Horses for his own use, it amounted to a considerable Number. The Earl of [illegible] was made Captain of this Troop, and Sir *John Peachy* Lieutenant: But however, they were at length Disbanded, whether that it raised a Jealousie in the People, or that the Expence was too great, they and all their Horses being Trapped in Cloth of Gold, Silver, or Goldsmith's Work.

And now the King having setled his Affairs at home, began to look abroad, and take a Prospect of his Neighbouring Prin-

ces. At that time *James* the *4th.* Reigned in *Scotland*, a Prince of a middle Age, though he was Married to *Margaret*, King *Henry*'s Eldest Sister, yet holding a stricter Correspondence with *France* than was agreeable with the Interests of *England*, there arose some Jealousies betwixt the two Crowns, which however were for a time smothered, and the former Treaty confirmed.

In *France*, *Lewis* the Twelfth, an Old and Warlike, Prince sate upon the Throne; who, however was very careful to preserve the Peace between the *English* and himself, that he might the better establish himself in his new Acquests of *Brittany*, and attend his Designs in *Italy*.

In *Arragon*, *Ferdinand*, an Ancient and Politick Prince, swayed the Scepter in his own Right, and in *Castile*, by Right of *Isabel* his Wife, who was Inheritrix thereof. By this Lady he had one Son and four Daughters; the Son died very young. *Isabel*, his Eldest Daughter, was first Married to *Alphonso* Prince of *Portugal*, and afterwards to *Manuel*, King thereof; but she dying without Issue, *Jane*, the second Daughter, became Heir of *Castile*, in Right of her Mother; and had by her Husband

Philip,

Philip, Son to *Maximilian* the Emperour, *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, Emperors succeſſively; and four Daughters, *Leonora*, *Katharine*, *Mary* and *Iſabel*. But this *Philip* dying ſhortly after his coming to the Crown of *Caſtile*, in Right of *Jane* his Wife, and ſhe being uncapable of Government, *Ferdinand* re-aſſumed his Power, in regard of the Minority of his Grandſon *Charles*. *Mary*, *Ferdinand*'s third Daughter, was Married to *Manuel* King of *Portugal*, in place of her Deceaſed Siſter; and as for *Katharine*, the youngeſt Daughter, ſhe being Married into *England*, we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more at large of her in the following Hiſtory.

In the Empire *Maximilian* appeared very Potent, both by his Authority there, and for that he had Married the Heireſs of *Burgundy*; by which means, both that Dutchy, and all the *Low Countries* fell to him. He knowing the great Influence *England* always has had upon the Affairs of *Europe*, endeavoured to contract a ſtrict Alliance with King *Henry* the 7th. To which end, he firſt offered a League, and for the Confirming of that, his Daughter *Margaret*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*; but that failing, he procured a kind of

Contract, betwixt *Charles*, afterwards Emperor, and then not above Eight Years old, and *Mary* youngeſt Daughter to King *Henry* the *7th.* which not taking effect, ſhe was afterwards *Queen* of *France.*

Julius the Second was at that time *Pope* of *Rome*, a Turbulent and Warlike Prelate, his Deſigns being ſo unſuitable to the Function and Dignity of an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, that his Endeavours were to ſet all *Europe* in a Combuſtion; hoping by ſuch a general Diſtraction and Variance, to gain his Ends, and advance his own Intereſts.

Margaret Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, being made Regent of the *Netherlands*, by her Father *Maximilian*, ſhe Governed thoſe Countries with great Prudence and Conduct.

The State of *Venice* being at this time grown very Powerful, and having much enlarged its Territories, the *Pope*, *Maximilian*, *Ferdinand*, and *Louis* the Twelfth had lately entred into a League, whereby they had obliged themſelves not to deſiſt from War upon that State until they had recovered all that the *Venetians* had taken from them; and that *Louis* the *12th.* ſhould be General of the Armies, and perſonally preſent in the Expedition.

Which

Which, that he might attend and perform with the leſs danger from *England*, he ſent Ambaſſadors to King *Henry* the 8th. for the ſetling a good Correſpondence between the two Crowns, and renewing the Treaties of Peace; upon which account, the French King did promiſe to pay the reſidue of Seven hundred forty five thouſand Crowns, that remained due to the King of *England*, upon a former Treaty between *Charles* the 8th. of *France*, and *Henry* the 7th. of *England*.

There came likewiſe Ambaſſadors to him from *Scotland*, to renew the former Treaties, and from *Denmark*, for the Eſtabliſhing a more free Commerce between the two Nations.

And now King *Henry* having ſetled his Affairs both at home and abroad, he began to take all manner of youthful Divertiſements that Imagination could afford, as Juſts, Tournaments, Balls, Maſques, and the like; all which were performed with that Splendor and Magnificence, that thereby a great part of the Treaſure was expended that had been left him by his Father, he being ſaid to have found in his Exchequer, at his coming to the Crown, above eighteen hundred

thousand pounds Sterling; a greater Sum than ever any King before him of this Realm had had in his Coffers at a time; Money being then of more than four times the value of what it is now.

In the mean time the *Pope* having effected his Designs in *Italy*, and being grown jealous of the *French* Greatness there, was willing to accept the Submission of the *Venetians*, and made Peace with them, without the Privity of his Confederates. But to pacifie *Ferdinand*, he invested him in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and to gain King *Henry* on his side, he offered him the Honour of being Head of the *Italian* League But the *Pope* and the *Venetians* not succeeding in their New Attempts, the *Pope* proceeded to excommunicate the Duke of *Ferrara*, with all his Adherents. Hereupon the *French* King calls a Synod of the Gallican Church, at *Tours* in *France*, wherein certain Queries being started concerning the *Pope*'s late Actions and Authority, they were all resolved against him, and his Excommunication pronounced void. It was likewise Decreed that he should be admonished to come to a Peace upon reasonable Terms. The *French* King being as yet seconded by *Maximilian*,

milian, having likewise got several Cardinals on their side, they Summoned a Council to be held at *Pisa*, and commanded the Pope to appear there. During these Occurrences, the *French* besieged *Bononia*, were the *Pope* lay sick, compelling him to such severe Conditions, that he thought fit to break them assoon as he received Succours; yet the Besieging of the *Pope*, sounded so ill to the Bigots of that time, that the King of *England* was perswaded to enter immediately into a League with *Ferdinand*, for his Defence; which laid a foundation of great Transactions, as we shall in due place make appear.

About this time the Queen was brought to Bed of a Son; who, however, lived not full two Months; Shortly after whose Decease, came Ambassadors from K. *Ferdinand*, to solicit Aid of King *Henry* his Son in Law, against the *Moors* in *Africk*. Whereupon the *Lord Thomas Darcy* was sent with fifteen hundred Archers, with several of the Nobility to his Assistance. But the *Pope* being much streightned by the *French* in *Italy*, *Ferdinand* was perswaded to desist from that Enterprize, that he might be the better able to relieve the *Pope*, and

therefore

thousand pounds Sterling; a greater Sum than ever any King before him of this Realm had had in his Coffers at a time; Money being then of more than four times the value of what it is now.

In the mean time the *Pope* having effected his Designs in *Italy*, and being grown jealous of the *French* Greatness there, was willing to accept the Submission of the *Venetians*, and made Peace with them, without the Privity of his Confederates. But to pacifie *Ferdinand*, he invested him in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and to gain King *Henry* on his side, he offered him the Honour of being Head of the *Italian* League But the *Pope* and the *Venetians* not succeeding in their New Attempts, the *Pope* proceeded to excommunicate the Duke of *Ferrara*, with all his Adherents. Hereupon the *French* King calls a Synod of the Gallican Church, at *Tours* in *France*, wherein certain Queries being started concerning the *Pope*'s late Actions and Authority, they were all resolved against him, and his Excommunication pronounced void. It was likewise Decreed that he should be admonished to come to a Peace upon reasonable Terms. The *French* King being as yet seconded by *Maximilian*,

milian, having likewiſe got ſeveral Cardinals on their ſide, they Summoned a Council to be held at *Piſa*, and commanded the Pope to appear there. During theſe Occurrences, the *French* beſieged *Boncnia*, were the *Pope* lay ſick, compelling him to ſuch ſevere Conditions, that he thought fit to break them aſſoon as he received Succours; yet the Beſieging of the *Pope*, ſounded ſo ill to the Bigots of that time, that the King of *England* was perſwaded to enter immediately into a League with *Ferdinand*, for his Defence; which laid a foundation of great Tranſactions, as we ſhall in due place make appear.

About this time the Queen was brought to Bed of a Son; who, however, lived not full two Months; Shortly after whoſe Deceaſe, came Ambaſſadors from K. *Ferdinand*, to ſolicit Aid of King *Henry* his Son in Law, againſt the *Moors* in *Africk*. Whereupon the *Lord Thomas Darcy* was ſent with fifteen hundred Archers, with ſeveral of the Nobility to his Aſſiſtance. But the *Pope* being much ſtreightned by the *French* in *Italy*, *Ferdinand* was perſwaded to deſiſt from that Enterprize, that he might be the better able to relieve the *Pope*, and

therefore

therefore concluded a Truce with the *Moors*, just before the Arrival of the *English*, whom he dismissed home with great Acknowledgment, and extraordinary Gratuities.

During these Occurrences, *Margaret* Regent of the *Netherlands*, desired fifteen hundred Archers of King *Henry*, for her Assistance against the Duke of *Guelderland*, which being granted, Sir *Edward Poynings*, Knight of the Garter, and Comptroller of the King's Houshold, went over with that Number, and after having performed considerable Exploits, they returned back with many Thanks and great Honour, without having lost a hundred Men, either by Sword or Sickness in this Expedition.

It was about this time that one *Andrew Barton*, a Scotchman, much infested the Narrow Seas With his Pyracies, sparing the *English* no more than other Nations. Wherefore the King sent his Admiral Sir *Edward Howard* and his Brother to scowr the Seas, who encountring this Pyrate, they attacked him with that Bravery and Resolution, that notwithstanding he made a stout and obstinate Defence, yet being so mortally wounded, that he died upon the Place. His Ships were taken, and his Men brought

brought Prisoners to *London*. The News whereof coming to the knowledge of the King of *Scots*, he sent to demand Satisfaction of King *Henry*; but not being gratified in his requeſt, he took a Reſolution to reſent it upon the firſt Occaſion.

And now it was that there aroſe a new Schiſm amongſt the Catholicks: For the *Pope* being freed from the Siege of *Bononia*, marches in perſon with his Army to *Miſandola*, and takes it upon Compoſition; but ſhortly after, his Army was wholly Routed by the *French*, and *Bononia* likewiſe taken by them. And now a Council being to be held at *Piſa*, a City under the Jurisdiction of the *Florentines*, the *Pope* he interdicts them, expels *Soderino*, whom the *French* King had procured to be Governour, re-eſtabliſhes the Family of the *Medici*, who were formerly expelled, and excommunicates the Cardinals and Princes who had ſummoned this Councel; But theſe laſt however proceeded; yet not thinking themſelves ſecure at *Piſa*, whoſe Inhabitants favoured the *Pope*'s Party, they adjourned the Council to *Milan*, and for the ſame reaſon, from thence to *Lyons* in *France*; where they Summoned the *Pope* to Appear and Anſwer, and at length ſuſpended

pended his Authority. Hereupon the *Pope* sends his Thundring Bulls against *France*, exposing it and *Navarre* to the Conqueror, and for the abrogating the Council of *Lyons*, he Summoned another to be held at the *Lateran* in *Rome*. The Bishops of *Worcester* & of *Rochester*, with a Lord Prior and and an Abbot, were sent by King *Henry* to this Council, wherein the Sentence of Excommunication was confirmed against the Authors of the Council of *Lyons* & the Acts of it reversed He likewise sent to K *Henry* the 8th. and to *Ferdinand*, to make open War upon *France*, endeavouring likewise to alienate *Maximilian* from the *French* King, which he also at length effected.

Hereupon King *Henry*, having laid the present posture of Affairs before his Privy Council after long Debate, it was at last resolved, That a Monitory Embassie should be sent to the *French* King, requiring him to desist from Warring upon the *Pope*; but he not complying with these Demands, King *Henry* sent to require the Re-delivery to him of his Inheritance of the Dutchy of *Normandy* and *Guyenne*, and the Countries of *Anjou* and *Mayne*; as also his Crown of *France*, or else he would recover it with his Sword. Hereupon,

King

King *Henry* declared War againſt *France*, entred into League with ſeveral Princes, appointed Levies, made Preparations by Sea and Land; to which purpoſe, he had Moneys granted him by Parliament.

After long Debate, whether *France* ſhould be invaded by the way of *Calice*, or ſome other Part, it was at length reſolved, upon the Deſire of King *Ferdinand*, that an Army ſhould be ſent into *Biskey*, and *France* be invaded on that ſide, Hereupon the Marqueſs of *Dorſet* was appointed General, and diſpatched over with ten thouſand Men, among whom were five thouſand Archers; who beſides their Bows and Arrows, carried Halberts, which they pitched on the ground till their Arrows were ſhot, and then took them up again to do Execution on the Enemy. Theſe Forces being arrived at a Port in *Guipuſcou*, were there attended by the Biſhop of *Sigeumca*, who aſſured them of their Welcom; and that the Duke of *Alva*, General of the *Spaniſh* Forces, with a thouſand Barded Horſe, fifteen hundred Gennets, or Light Horſe, and ſix thouſand Foot would ſuddenly joyn them, which was joyfull News to the *Engliſh*, who longed to be in Action. In the mean time,

time, the King of *Navarre*, having shewn himself upon some Occasions, a Favourer of the *French* King, both the *English* and *Spaniards* endeavoured to make him a Party in the *Holy League and War*, as they termed it; and upon his returning dilatory Answers, they demanded that some Fortresses and Cautionary Towns should be put into their hands, for their Security in the Enterprize of *Guyenne*. At length he consented that *Viana*, and some other Places of less importance than those demanded, should remain as Pledges of his Fidelity; yet before this could be regulated, the *French* being come upon the Borders of both Jurisdictions, and the *English* longing to give some Testimonies of their Valour and Courage, without any Order from their General, passed over the River of *Violassona*, which separates *Guypuscoa* from *Guyenne*, to encounter the *French*. And at length they fell on so hotly, that the Marquess was constrained to March with the rest of his Army to disingage them; which he performed, and retired again to his Camp in good Order. But hereupon the Marquess made his Complaints of the Delays of the *Spaniards*, who gave plausible Excuses, and fair Promises

of

of Satisfaction in all his Demands; but at length, instead of invading *Guyenne*, *Ferdinand* would have engaged the *Marquess* to have fallen jointly with him upon the Territories of the King of *Navarre*, which he refused to do, as being contrary to his Commission: whereupon *Ferdinand* caused the Duke of *Alva* to enter that Kingdom, and conquer it for his own Use; which he accordingly performed. But *Ferdinand* however, for the preventing the ill Intelligence which the *Marquess* might give, sends an express Envoy to *England*, to colour his Actions, and that the Marquess might have more ample Orders given for the assisting him. But it at length appearing that *Ferdinand* never intended any thing but the Conquest of *Navarre*, the Marquess falling sick, [illegible] three thousand of his Men either sick or dead, by the Change of Diet, Climate, and the hotness of those Wines, the *English* at length resolved to return home, demanding Ships of *Ferdinand* for that purpose. Which he having at length promised to furnish, just in the Nick of their going, there arrived Orders from King *Henry*, commanding the Army to continue there; promising withal to send suddenly

denly a New Supply: Which being communicated to the Army, they were ready to Mutiny, and Massacre their Officers; insomuch that the Generals were constrained to Embark themselves with their Forces, and to return to *England*.

The same time that the Marquess went into *Spain*, Sir *Edward Howard*, Lord Admiral of *England*, set Sail with twenty Men of War towards the Coast of *Brittany*; where Landing his Men, he took, plundered and burnt several Towns and Villages, laid waste and forraged a great part of the Countrey; but at length the *French* being drawn up in a Body of ten thousand Men, he encountred them, though the *English* were but five and twenty hundred, and put them to flight; after which, having made a considerable Booty, they returned to their Ships.

In the mean while King *Henry* hearing that the *French* were making extraordinary Preparations by Sea, thought fit to re-inforce his Fleet with five and twenty Ships more, under the Command of his best Commanders; which being accordingly done, this brave Fleet happened to meet with thirty nine Sail of *French* men of War, whom they furiously assaulted; but

one

one of the Vice-Admirals of the *English* being grapled with the *French* Admiral, and having Boarded her, the *French* out of Despair, set fire to their Ship; by which means, as well the *Englishman*, as the *Frenchman*, were blown up; which so terrified the rest of the *French* Fleet, that some of them made their Escape into *Brest*, and the rest into other Places. To repair the loss of the Ship that was burnt, King *Henry* the 8*th.* caused a Great Man of War to be built, such as had never been seen before in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu.*

Though King *Henry* was much addicted to his Pleasures, yet he spent much time in reading both Divine, Moral, and Historical Books; and frequented daily his Council-Table, where no Resolution of Importance was taken, until he had first heard it maturely discussed in his presence. And being now desirous to invade *France* in Person, both to stop the growing Power of the *French*, and for the Relief of his Confederates: But not thinking fit to undertake any thing of his own Head, nor relying in so great an Affair upon the Advice of his Privy Council, he judged it not safe to take any Resolution before he had

had it debated and concluded in Parliament, which being convened, it was therein resolved that his Majesty in Person should invade *France* with a Royal Army; for the Maintenance whereof, an extraordinary Subsidie was willingly and unanimously granted.

During these Transactions King *Henry* having some suspition of the King of *Scot's* Intentions, and his Resentment of some pretended affronts, sends an Envoy to him, to sound his Mind, and discover what Course he was like to steer in the present Juncture; but not receiving a satisfactory Answer and finding that he had made a Defensive League with the *French* King, our *King* thought fit to send his Treasurer, the Earl of *Surrey*, into *Yorkshire* and the Northern Parts, for the having an Army in readiness there, in case the *Scots* should make any Motions upon the Borders.

About this time *Edward de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*, was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; being the same Person that was delivered by King *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, into the Hands of *Henry* the *7th*. upon promise he would not put him to Death; which Promise he kept: But it not binding his Son King *Henry* the *8th*. he was now Executed;

ecuted; and shortly after, Sir *Charles Brandon* was Created Vicount *Lisle*, and Duke of *Suffolk*.

Now notwithstanding that *Ferdinand* had religiously promised to remain faithful in the so termed *Holy League*; yet having affected his Designs, he treated underhand with the *French*, and concluded a Truce with them for one whole Year. And though *Julius* the Second was now dead, yet Cardinal *Giovanni de Medici* being chosen in his stead, by the Name of *Leo* the 10*th*. This new *Pope* continued pursuing his Predecessors Counsels and Designs, exciting our King to wage War upon *France*, confirming an Excommunication granted by *Julius* the 2*d*. against *James* King of *Scots*, in case he should break the Peace and Treaty with the King of *England*, and granting an Indulgence to all who should assist King *Henry*, and the other Confederates against *Lewis*, and the Schismaticks of the Council of *Pisa*.

During these Occurrences, King *Henry*, for the engaging the Emperour on his side, was obliged to give him a hundred and twenty thousand Duckets, towards his Charge in bringing three thousand Horse and eight thousand Foot, which should enter

enter *Burgundy*, assoon as the King attempted *Picardy*. While these Preparations were making by Land, the King caused his Navy to put to Sea, under the Conduct of *Edward Howard*, Lord Admiral: This Fleet consisting of forty two Sail made to the Coast of *Brittany*, where they found the *French* Fleet in the Haven of *Breſt*, only some of their Galleys and Foysts were put into *Blanc-Sablon-Bay*, near *Conquel*, a little below *Breſt*. Hereupon the Lord Admiral resolved to attack them, and sent notice hereof to the *King* his Master, that he might come personally and have the honour of the Action. Which however the Council dissuaded his Majesty from doing, and sent the Admiral Orders to do his Duty. Whereupon he Landed fifteen hundred of his Men over against *Breſt*, burnt the Countrey in sight of the Castle, and of ten thousand *French* who were drawn up together; but thought not fit to attempt any thing more, till Victuals came, which he stood in need of. But having likewise notice where the Gallies lay, he resolved to attack them himself; to which purpose, entring one of the two Row-Barges that attended him in this Attack, he resolved to board the

French

French, though they lay between two Rocks that had Bulwarks on them full of Ordnance; and about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, the *English Admiral* himself entred the *French Admiral's* Galley with his Sword and Target, and with seventeen *English* more, drove out the *Frenchmen*: But the Bay being shallow, and the Tide spent, the other Ships could not come up; which the *French* perceiving, they re-entred their Gallies again, and with Pikes and Spears began a New Fight. Now whether the *Frenchmen* cut the Cable of the Row-Barge, or that our Mariners let it slip, out of fear of the Ordnance, the Row-Barge was driven away by the violence of the Tide, and this Noble Person left amongst his Enemies, who, though all alone, still maintaining the Fight, was with a Pike thrown overboard and drowned. Hereupon our Fleet returning, for want of an Admiral, the *French* were encouraged to steer towards *England*, and Land in *Sussex*, but quickly met there with so gallant a Reception, that they thought it no Discretion to attempt any thing further that year. And now our King having made the Lord *Thomas Howard*, being the Eldest Brother of the Deceased

ceaſed Admiral, Lord Admiral. He ſ
ſcowred the Seas, that the *French* were
no more to be ſeen upon any Coaſt of *Eng-
land.*

About this time *Thomas Wolſey*, after
wards Cardinal, began to grow in Credi
at Court; for *Fox* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*
a ſubtil and able Miniſter, being enviou
of, and willing to ballance the Authority o
the Lord Treaſurer, the Earl of *Suſſex*
endeavoured to bring this *Wolſey* into play
who, though but of a mean Birth, wa
obſerved to be of a quick and ſtirrin
Wit, and thought a fit Inſtrument to wor
the Fall of the other Favourite; being
particularly famous for a Diſpatch i
King *Henry* the 7th's Time; wherein h
uſed extraordinary Diligence; they ha
already procured him to be Chaplain t
the Houſhold, and Almoner, and fro
thence raiſed him to the Place of a Coun
cellor. By this means he had opportunit
of diſcourſing with the King upon Point
of Learning, his Majeſty taking great de
light in reading *Thomas Aquinas*, and othe
Authors of that Stamp, and had like
wiſe Occaſions to furniſh to his Plea
ſures, inſomuch that he would Sing
Dance, Laugh, and Play with thoſ
Youth

Youths in whose Company and Attendance the King most delighted, and yet discoursed so well of serious Affairs upon all occasions, that at length he began to perswade the King to mind sometimes his Studies, and sometimes follow his Pleasures, and leave to him the Care of publick Affairs; insomuch that he became at length so perfect a Courtier, and so great a Favourite, that he is as extraordinary an Example as most Ages have produced; for having been but a Butchers Son, he grew to that Insolency, as not only to forget his Birth, but all his former Friends: insomuch that no man durst put him in mind of an ancient Acquaintance.

And now the King, for the preparing his way into *France*, sent before him *George Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Lord High Steward of his Houshold, with several of the Principal Nobility, who arrived at *Calice* in the middle of *May*, in the Year 1513. with above eight thousand Men. In a few days after, the Lord *Herbert*, with several other Nobles, passed over with six thousand more; and upon the 17th. of *June* begun their March jointly to *Therouenne*, a Town in *Picardy*, which Place

they begirt with a close Siege, though it was fenced with a large Ditch, strong Bulwarks, and a number of great Ordnance, with four thousand Men in Garrison, besides the Inhabitants: for the Relief of which Place, the *French* raise a numerous Army, to which, ten thousand under the Duke of *Guelderland*, and six thousand more under *Richard de la Pole*, were joyned.

During these Occurrences, the King having Constituted Queen *Katharine* Regent, arrives at *Calice*, the last of *June*, with a Fleet of four hundred Sail, and an Army of nine thousand fighting Men, besides two or three thousand more that belonged to the Carriages; and within a few days after, began his March towards *Theroueune*; his Vanguard being led by *Charles Brandon* Vicount *Lisle*; his Main Battel by himself; and Sir *Henry Guilford* carried the Standard Royal; the Reer-Guard being Commanded by Sir *William Compton*. By the way he met the *French* Army near *Dernom*, who seemed resolved to fight; but upon further Consideration, thought it not safe to engage an *English* Army, especially with an *English* King in the Head of it, though they were three times

times the Number of our Men. So that upon the 4th of *August*, the King came to the reſt of his Army, before *Theroueane*, where he cauſed a ſplendid Pavilion to be pitched. But in a few days after his Arrival there, came a Herald from the K. of *Scots*, who after expoſtulating ſome pretended Injuries, denounced War, unleſs the *King* raiſed the Siege, and returned home, to which the *King* made a ſharp Anſwer, amongſt other things, telling him, that he had left an *Earl* behind him in the North, who could very well defend his Kingdom againſt the Attempts of his Maſter.

About which time *Maximilian* the Emperor came to our Camp, wearing a Croſs of S. *George*, as the King's Souldier; and receiving Wages of him for Service, 100 Crowns a Day. His Imperial Majeſty was Royally received, and lodged in a Tent of Cloth of Gold.

During this Siege, the *French* thought to have ſurprized the Town of *Calice*, but were ſhamefully, and with great loſs repulſed by about ſixty Coopers, and other Artificers. But now the *Engliſh* preſſing the Siege ſo hard, that the Town was brought to extremity; the *French* reſolved to hazard all, rather than let ſo conſidera-

ble a place fall into our hands; & likewise hoping that by our negligence they might put relief into the Town, without coming to a Battel: But the King was more upon his Guard than they expected, and having notice of their Intentions, was ready in the Head of his Army, to receive them. Hereupon the *French* began the Attack with great Fury, but were repulsed with that Bravery and Courage by our King, who was so valiantly seconded by our men, that the *French* were presently put to a total Rout; and indeed their flight was with that diligence, that the *French* themselves called this the *Battel of Spurs*, because they trusted more to their Heels, than their Swords. After this Victory, *Therouenne* despairing of Succour, came to a Parley, and yielded up the City and Ordnance to the King, upon condition, *That the Soldiers might depart with Bag and Baggage, Colours flying, and Drums beating, and the Citizens permitted to carry away their Goods.* Whereupon the K. being entred the Town, after some Debate, and upon the Desire of the *Emperor Maximilian*, the Town was both dismantled and razed, all except the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace.

And now the King resolves to besiege

Tour-

Tournay, marching thither with all speed, to that purpose; a City, though of no great Circuit, yet well fortified, and containing fourscore thousand People: In his way thither, the King thought fit to make a Visit to the Princess *Margueritè*, and the young Prince of *Castile* at *Lisle*; and after having spent three days in all manner of Divertisements amongst the fair Ladies, tàKing his Leave, and being gone a Mile or more out of Town, he asked where his Camp lay; and no man there could tell the way to it, the Night was so dark and misty; but by chance, at last they met with a Victualler, coming from the Camp, who conducted them to it. And having begirt *Tournay*, his Batteries play'd so furiously upon the Town, and the *English* made such extraordinary Advances in their Attacks and Works, that in a short time it was surrendred to the King, by the Name of *His Most Christian Majesty*, with ten thousand Pounds Sterl. for the Citizens Redemption, who, to the number of eighty thousand, then took their Oaths to become his Loyal Subjects.

And now the King having constituted Sir *Edward Poynings* Knight of the Garter, for Governor of the City, and given

Order for the building of a Citadel, and ordained *Thomas Wolsey* Bishop thereof, he began to think of returning with his Army into *England*; where he arrived, after having treated the Lady Regent of *Flanders* with Balls, Masks, Justs, in all which, himself was ever a Party, and with all other Magnificence; for it was King *Henry*'s Disposition to entertain Ladies, as well as Souldiers; and Revel he must, though it was in the midst of Arms.

Whilst King *Henry* was employed in this Siege, the Earl of *Surrey* Marched against the *Scots*, who upon the instigation of the *French*, were entred into *Northumberland*, and at *Flodden* the Armies engaged in Fight, and the *English* won the Day; though the *Scottish* Army consisted of one hundred thousand Men, and the *English* of but seven and twenty thousand.

In this Battel King *James* of *Scotland*, who had Married King *Henry*'s Eldest Sister, was slain, as likewise one Arch-Bishop, two Bishops, twelve Earls, seventeen Lords, a great Number of Knights

Knights and Gentlemen, in all, above eight thousand were slain, and as many more taken Prisoners.

Whereupon King *Henry*, at his Return, Created the Earl of *Surrey* Duke of *Norfolk*, with an augmentation of the Arms of *Scotland*; Sir *Charles Brandon* Vicount *Lisle*, he Created Duke of *Suffolk*; Sir *Charles Somerset*, Lord *Herbert*, he made Earl of *Worcester*; and shortly after, Sir *Edward Stanley* was made Lord *Monteagle*, and *Wolsey* Bishop of *Lincoln*. Shortly after, he was Translated from *Lincoln*, to the Archbishoprick of *York*, then fallen vacant; and within a few Weeks, the King made him Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the Pope Legate *à Latere*. But this insatiate *Prelate*, not content with all these Preferments, procured still of the King that several Abbeys and Bishopricks more should be added to his present Possessions.

In the mean time there happened some Commotion in *London*, upon the account of the Inclosures about *Islington*, and that part of the Town, whereby the Citi-

zens were debarred from their accustomed Exercises & Freedom: Insomuch that there was a Rising of the *Apprentices* who one Morning went and threw down all the Hedges, and filled the Ditches; whereat though some Offence was taken, yet the Fields were never since hedged.

In the mean time, the *French* King having intimation that King *Henry* had made a new League with *Ferdinand*, and the *Emperor*, whereby they were obliged to invade *France* the Spring following, with several Armies, that it was impossible for him to oppose such puissant Forces; that the *Pope* had transferred upon King *Henry* the Title of *Most Christian King*, he used all his Arts to prevent the Storm that he saw threatning his Ruine. Wherefore he made all manner of Submissions to the *Pope*, giving him satisfaction in all his Pretences, as hoping by his Mediation to procure Peace with our King and his Allies: Which the *Pope* having compassed his own Ends, at length effected, by proposing a Match between *Lewis* and the Princess *Mary*, the greatest

Beauty

Beauty of her Time. But while this was in Treaty, the *French* came with their Fleet on the Coast of *Sussex*; where Landing by Night, they burnt *Brighthemstead*, and took away the Goods they found in the Village; whereupon the *English* Admiral sent some Ships to Sea, with eight hundred Men; who, for one Hamlet the *French* had burnt in *England*, burnt one and twenty Towns and Villages in *France*.

And now King *Henry* finding that his Allies were Treating underhand, and making their separate Peaces without his privity, was perswaded to make a Peace with the *French* King, seeing the *Pope* interceded for it, and the *French* sued for it by their respective Ministers.

Hereupon both the Peace and Match was concluded; and immediately after the Princess *Mary*, having Mrs. *Anne Bollein* for one of her Maids of Honour, was honourably Conducted into *France*; where, at *Abbeville*, Octob. 9. 1514. she was Married unto old King *Lewis*;

at which time the *Dauphin*, afterwards King, held the Crown over her Head, it being too maſſy for to wear. In honour of whoſe Marriage and Coronation, the *Dauphin* cauſed a Solemn Juſt to be proclaimed; which drew over to *Paris* the Duke of *Suffolk*, and ſeveral other of the *Engliſh* Nobility; who ſo worſted and baffled all the *French* Heroes, that the *Dauphin*, envious of their Glory, procured a *German*, being the ſtrongeſt and talleſt man of all the Court of *France*, as another Perſon, to encounter the Duke of *Suffolk*; but the *Duke* foiled the *German* after ſuch a manner, that when they came to the Barriers, the Duke by main ſtrength took him about the Neck, and ſo pommelled him about the Head, that he made the Blood guſh out at his Noſe.

But the *French* King dying within leſs than three Months after the Marriage, the *Queen* Dowager of *France* took the Duke of *Suffolk* for a Huſband, having procured King *Henry*'s Conſent: Upon whoſe Return home, King *Henry* accompanied with ſome of the Principal Peers, broke three and twenty

twenty Spears, and threw to the Ground one that Encountred him both Man and Horſe.

And now the New *French* King, *Francis* the Firſt, procured King *Henry* to Confirm the laſt Treaty of Peace made with his Predeceſſor, and prolong it for the term of their joint Lives, and one year after: In conſideration of which, he agreed to pay a Million of Crowns to our King, at certain Days.

And though within a few Days after, the *Scots* entred into this Treaty, yet the *French* and they, within ſeven Months after, entred privately into a League Offenſive and Defenſive againſt *England*.

In the mean time, the *Pope* ſent Cardinal *Campeius* into *England*, to ſolicite the *King* to a War againſt the *Turk*; but it being only a Device of the Court of *Rome* to get Money, without any Intention of what was pretended, the Cardinal,

after

after a Noble Reception and Entertainment, and a Present made him of the Bishoprick of *Salisbury*, was dismissed home without obtaining what he came about.

About this time happened an Accident, which shewed how inclinable the City of *London* was to a Reformation, and how sensible of the Superstitions of Popery, and weary of the wicked Lives of the *Roman* Clergy; for a certain Clerk having demanded a Mortuary of one *Richard Hunne*, a Merchant-Taylor in *London*, and commenced a Suit against him for it in the Legate's Court, he sued the Clerk in a *Premunire* for bringing the King's Subjects before a foreign Court.

This was such a Blow to the Clergy, that out of Revenge, they caused him to be accused of Heresie, as having *Wickliffe*'s Bible, and put him into the *Lollard*'s Tower, and though he made his Recantation, and all possible Submission; yet for that he continued his Suit in the King's Court, they barbarously

barously murdered him, and then gave out that he had killed himself; but not content herewith, they caused his Body to be burnt at *Smithfield*, as convicted of Heresie.

This thing occasioned great Disputes in that time, and one of the Complices of the Murder having confessed the Fact, all the Laity of the Nation, but particularly the *Londoners*, conceived so great an Aversion to the Clergy, for their Pride and Cruelty, that whosoever declaimed against the Popish Ministry, was sure to meet with a kind Entertainment from them.

But Cardinal *Wolsey* was grown now so intolerably arrogant, that he caused his Cardinal's Cap to be born by some Principal Person before him on a great height; and when he came to the King's Chappel, would admit no place to rest it on, but the very Altar: By which, and other insolent Courses, and his Constituting several Under-Courts, as being weary of hearing

ing the Complaints of Petitioners, the Nobility and People came to have him in an extraordinary averſion; inſomuch that *Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* abſented themſelves from the Council, and withdrew diſcontented into the Countrey.

About this time, came the Cardinal of the *Swizzers*, as Ambaſſador from the Emperor *Maximilian*, to borrow of the King a great Sum of Money; which by *Wolſey*'s perſwaſions, was accordingly lent.

Shortly after which, the King ran great danger of his Life; for being a Hunting, ventring to leap over a great Ditch with a Pole, the Pole brake; ſo that if a Footman had not leapt into the Water, and lift up his Head, which was faſt in the Clay, he had been drowned.

And not long after, was born the Princeſs *Mary* at *Greenwich*, afterwards Queen of *England*.

And now by reaſon of the great Concourſe of Foreigners at *London*, to

the

the hinderance of Trade, and their Insolency towards the *English*, the *Apprentices* and vulgar sort of Citizens, upon *May-Day*, assaulted these Strangers, plundring their Houses, and doing harm to some of their Persons; for which riotous Offence, *John Lincolne*, the Instigator thereof, was hanged, and four hundred Men and Youths, with eleven Women, were led in Ropes along the City, with Halters about their Necks to *Westminster*; where, upon their crying *Mercy, Mercy*, the King pardoned them all their Offence; which Clemency procured the King great Love amongst the People, and caused extraordinary rejoycing by the *Londoners*.

The *French* King being desirous of *Tournay*, sent the Lord High Admiral of *France*, the Archbishop of *Paris*, with some others in Embassie to the King of *England*, with a Train of above twelve hundred Persons, and Cardinal *Wolsey*, having been gained by the *French*, the King was perswaded, and it was agreed, That *Tournay* should be delivered back to the *French*, upon these Conditions; that

that they ſhould pay to King *Henry* ſix hundred thouſand Crowns in twelve years; that the *Dauphin* ſhould marry the Lady *Mary*, King *Henry*'s young Daughter; which Marriage if it happened not to take effect at the years of Conſent, then *Tournay* ſhould be redelivered to the *Engliſh*; that Cardinal *Wolſey* ſhould have a thouſand Marks paid him yearly for the Revenues of the ſaid Biſhoprick. And the *French* Ambaſſadors having been ſplendidly Entertained and Preſented by the King, the Cardinal, and the Lord Mayor of *London*, they returned with the Concluſion of this Treaty, to their Maſter.

Shortly after their Departure, King *Henry* ſent as his Ambaſſador, the Earl of *Worceſter*, and ſome others of the Nobility, with a Train conſiſting of above four thouſand Perſons, to the *French* King; who after he had magnificently Entertained them, having taken their leaves, they went to *Tournay*, to ſee that City delivered to the *French*; which was accordingly done to the great grief of the *Engliſh* Garriſon.

Ferdinand

Ferdinand of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, one of the moſt Politick and Active Princes of his time, being dead ſome time before; for whom the King cauſed a Solemn Obſequy to be held in *Paul*'s Church: *Charles* ſends immediately to *Spain*, to claim his Right and Title; which being acknowledged, he determined to go thither in Perſon; for which purpoſe, and the Security of the *Low Countries*, in his Abſence, he paſt ſeveral Treaties with *England* and *France*.

After which, being Arrived in *Spain*, he was hardly well Seated in his Throne, when News was brought him of the Emperor *Maximilian*'s Death; on which Occaſion, in *England* an Obſequy was Solemnized. He, as likewiſe the *French* King, uſed their Cabals, to obtain the Imperial Diadem; yet *Charles* being born at *Gand*, and by Deſcent a *German*, at the Age of Nineteen Years, was choſen Emperor of *Germany*, with the full Conſent and Suffrages of all the Princes Electors; yet had King *Henry* ſtood for it, it is generally acknow-

acknowledged, that he would have carried it from all the other Candidates.

There had been great Disturbances in *Scotland*, upon account of the Regency; for *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, having Married the Earl of *Angus*, by reason of Dissention among the Lords of that Kingdom, was however, at length forced to take Refuge in *England*, with her Brother; where she stayed a whole year, and was brought to Bed of a Daughter, named likewise *Margaret*; but the Earl her Husband, within a Month or two returned without leave into *Scotland*.

The Occasion of these Commotions, was, the *French* King's having taken the young King of *Scots* into his Protection, and his sending *John Stuart* Duke of *Albany*, into *Scotland*, to be Governour both of the King's Person, and Kingdom.

The first thing this Duke attempted, was, either to put to Death, or Banish those, whom he any way suspected to favour

favour the *English*. Yet that Duke met with such Opposition from the Parties that were raised against him by King *Henry*'s Procurement, that he was never able to give *England* much Disturbance.

The *French* King having missed of the Imperial Diadem, takes the Repulse impatiently, and was so exasperated against *Charles*, that he used his utmost Endeavours to engage King *Henry* to share in his Resentment; and at length, that he might no ways be crossed by us, by *Wolsey*'s Means, procures an Interview between the two Kings, for the ratifying of the League lately made between *Henry* and him, and entring into further Measures.

But the Emperor having Notice of this Design, for the preventing the Effects of such a Juncture, came himself into *England*, to make a Visit to the *King*, and engage *Wolsey*, who influenced all the King's Counsels, by promising him the Tripple Crown.

And *Charles*'s Voyage was so effectual, that

that it both raiſed an Umbrage in the King of the growth of the Power of *France*, and rendred abortive all the Meaſures that were prepared for the following Interview between the *French* King and himſelf.

And now *Charles* having prevented the Storm that threatned him, after a moſt magnificent Entertainment, departed for *Flanders*, and King *Henry* for *France*, to meet *Francis* the *French* King.

This interview of the two Courts, paſſed with all the Splendor and Luſtre imaginable; but produced nothing but great Complements, and a vaſt Expence.

And in his return from thence, between *Graveling* and *Calice*, King *Henry* had another Interview with the Emperor, by whom he and all the *Engliſh* were ſplendidly Treated, and accompanied back to *Calice*; where the King entertained the Emperor with all the State imaginable: and there it was that the Match between the *Emperor* and the Princeſs *Mary*, was firſt propoſed.

After

After which, the Emperor went into his own Territories, and the King came for *England*, after *Charles* and *Francis* had made him umpire of all the Differences that should arise between them.

About this time was *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, for imagining the Death of the King, and obtaining the Crown for himself. He is said to have been brought to this direful End through *Wolsey's* Contrivances; of whom having spoken some Disgraceful Words, the Cardinal, out of Revenge, did plot and procure his Fall.

The King having now written a Book against *Luther*, sent it as a Present to *Pope Leo* the Tenth, from whom in return, he received a Bull, whereby he had the Title given him of *Defender of the Faith*, for him and his Successors for ever: Which Title however, is well known to have been possessed by several of his Predecessors Kings of *England*.

During

During these Transactions, the young Pope *Leo*, having by his extravagant Course of Life, brought himself into extraordinary Want of Moneys, for the Relieving his Coffers, he sent into *Germany*. *England*, and other Parts of *Europe*, Indulgences of all sorts; whereby any Person, for a certain Sum of Money, might not only purchase a Pardon of his own Sins, but likewise redeem the Soul of any Friend or Relation out of Purgatory.

Which horrible Abuse so opened the Eyes of People, that they the easier embraced the Tenents of *Luther*, and gave way to his Discovery of the Impostures of the Court of *Rome*. And *Luther's* Doctrines and Opinions met with the freer reception in *England*, notwithstanding the King had drawn his Pen against him; for that many throughout the whole Nation, had ever since *Wickliffe's* Time, entertained an ill Opinion, nay an Aversion to the Abuses and Superstitions of Popery; which was apparent upon several Occasions, though Arbitrariness in those times

times of the Court of *Rome* did hinder them from uniting in a Body, or appearing in any considerable Numbers.

And now a New War being broken out between the Emperor and the *French* King, Cardinal *Wolsey* was sent attended with several of the Nobility, to mediate a Peace. On the 12*th.* of *July* he arrived at *Calice*, whither came to him the Chancellor of *France*, and the Count *de Palice*, attended with 400 Horse, as Ambassadors from the *French* King, and from the Emperor the like, with Commissions to treat and conclude a Peace: There were also Ambassadors from the Pope, whom the Cardinal moved to have the Pope to be a Party also in their League; but they wanting Commission, Letters were presently sent to *Rome* about it; But after several Audiences of the Emperor himself, and Commissioners of both sides, News coming of the *Frenchmen* having seized on a Town upon the Borders of *Spain*, belonging to *Charles*, the *Imperialists* refused to proceed any further in the Treaty until that Place was re-delivered unto them; which the

French

French not consenting to, the Treaty was broken off, without coming to any Conclusion.

But as the Cardinal had been at vast Expences in this Embassy, appearing therein with all imaginable State and Lustre; having the Great Seal of *England* along with him: By which means, great Inconveniencies arose during his Absence; which occasioned great Complaints and Murmurings at his Vanity and Pride; yet the Emperor having done him all possible Honour, given him great Presents, and revived his Hopes of being Pope by his means, he returned home very well satisfied with his Performances; having first Concluded a League with the Emperor and Pope against the *French*.

But Pope *Leo* dying suddenly after, *Adrian*, formerly the Emperor's Tutor, and at that time Vice-Roy of *Spain*, was advanced to the Tripple Crown, which something damped *Wolsey*'s hopes; yet *Adrian* being infirm and old, he imagined that he could not live long, and

and that upon his Deceaſe, the Emperor would make good his Promiſes; for this reaſon he uſed all his Efforts to advance *Charles*'s Intereſts, endeavouring to perſuade King *Henry* to denounce War upon the *French*, for that they refuſed to reſtore the Town they had taken from *Charles*; as likewiſe, to ſtand to King *Henry*'s Arbitrement, that had been compromized by *Charles* and *Francis*.

Now the *French* foreſeeing the Storm, arreſt all *Engliſh* Ships, commit the Merchants to Priſon, and ſeize their Goods for their King's Uſe; and cauſed the Duke of *Albany* to return into *Scotland*, contrary to what was Covenanted by the Leagne.

Hereupon, King *Henry* cauſed new Levies to be made, put the Ambaſſador of *France* under Confinement; as likewiſe the *French* Hoſtages; and ſent a conſiderable Fleet of Men of War to Sea, and great Preparations were made for another Expedition into *France*.

Hereupon, there arrived Ambaſſadors from *Charles* for the concluding a League; and ſhortly after, the Emperor himſelf, who was received, and entertained with all imaginable State and Magnificence; and being conducted by the King to *Winſor*, wore there the Mantle of the Garter, and ſate in his own Stall; and then having taken the Oaths to obſerve the League concluded between them, the Emperor returned to his own Dominions; being Attended and Convoyed by the Earl of *Surrey* Lord Admiral; who, before he came back to *England*, Landed with ſeven thouſand Men in *France*, and there took the ſtrong City of *Morleys* by Aſſault.

The Emperor on his part, laid Siege to, and took *Tournay*; which was no ſmall Diſgrace to *Francis*; he being however obliged to continue his Payments for it to our King.

On the ſide of *Italy*, the *Imperialiſts* were no leſs ſucceſsful in having taken ſeveral Towns in the view of the *French* Army, forced it to a ſhameful Retreat, and

and at length to Disband, though it was very numerous.

The *Scots* about this time, likewise making some Inroads upon the Borders of *England*, first a Vice-Admiral, with a Squadron of *English* Ships, was sent thither; who burnt many of the *Scottish* Ships in the Haven, took many Prisoners, and then returned. And upon the Rumor of the Duke of *Albany*'s having raised an Army of fourscore thousand Men, with which he was approaching the Borders, the Marquess of *Dorset* entred that Kingdom; where, having plundered, sacked, and burnt all the Towns & Villages that lay in his Way, after some stay there, he returned back into *England*, with four thousand Head of Cattel, and without the loss of one man: Besides which, the Lord *Dacres* had a little before made an Inroad into that Country; wherein he burnt the Town of *Helsie*, and fourscore Villages, and overthrew eighteen Towers of Stone, with all their Bulwarks: And King *Henry* was so incensed against that Nation, that before he had done, he would have made them sensible of his

nation had not his Sister *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, sollicited him for a Peace; by which means, the Differences between the two Crowns, were for a while reconciled.

About this time *Christierne* the Second, King of *Denmark*, arrived in *England*; having been driven out of his own Kingdom by his Rebellious Subjects; and after having been sumptuously Treated by our King, he returned to the Emperor, whose Sister he had Married.

In the mean while, the Earl of *Surrey*, being sent with Considerable Forces into *France*, he there took the Town and Castle of *Selloyes*, the Town and Castle of *Bumbrigge*, *Senkirk*, *Botington*, and *Manstier*; and having burnt and saccaged all the Towns and Villages through which they passed: The Winter-Season coming on apace, he returned to *England*.

And now the King having Assembled a Parliament at the *Black-Friers* in *London*, he had granted them half of all the Spiritual Livings, to be paid for five Years continuance, and the tenth part

of

of all Temporal Estates, for the carrying on his Wars against *France*. Whereupon, *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, was sent with a considerable Army into *France*, who having joyned the *Imperialists*, they besieged and took *Bell-Castle*, *Bonguard*, *Brace*, *Roue*, *Lihome*, *Mondedier*, and *Bogban*, insomuch that they put *Paris* it self into great Consternation: After which Exploits, our Forces were shortly after recalled home, the Winter being far spent.

During these Transactions the Duke of *Bourbon*, upon some Discontent, revolted from the *French* King, incites and encourages the King of *England* to the recovery of his Right in *France*, and retiring to the Emperor, was by him made General of his Army: which proved a great Misfortune to *France*; for being some time after at the Siege of *Pavia*, that Duke, in the Head of the Emperor's Army, came and fought him, took him Prisoner, Marched to, and Sacked *Rome*, besieged the Pope in the Castle St. *Angelo*, who was fain at last to ransom himself and his Cardinals at a mighty Rate.

Before the Reconciliation between the *English* and *Scots*, that had been obtained by Queen *Margaret's* Intercession, the *Scots* again attempted to invade the Marches; believing that the strength of *England* was with the Duke of *Suffolk* in *France*: But the Lord High Admiral the Earl of *Surrey*, Marched against them, put them to the Rout, took divers of their Castles and Fortified Places, and at *Thedworth* overthrew a considerable Garrison, and took and burnt both the Town and Castle. After which, the Duke of *Albany* being got by a Stratagem into *Scotland*, with those Forces the *French* King had lent him, for the opposing the Progresses of the *English*; whereupon, approaching the Confines of *England*, with a mighty Army, the Earl Marched against him, with considerable Forces; and having put to flight all those who were so bold as to set foot on the *English* Territories, the *Scots* not thinking fit to hazard a Battel, upon their Submissions, had a Truce granted them, as was before mentioned.

In

In the mean time, the *English* of the Garrison of *Calice*, and the *French* of that of *Bulloign*, had frequent Skirmishes; in all which Encounters, the *English* ever came off with Honour, and their Enemies always put to the Rout.

During these Occurrences, Pope *Adrian* the *6th.* departed this Life; in whose place *Julius Medices* was in a short time Elected, and that too by the Emperor's Influence: This News was understood with no small resentment by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who having likewise been disappointed of the Arch-Bishoprick of *Toledo*, which the Emperor had given him hopes of; though he concealed his Indignation for a while; it being no convenient Juncture to let it appear: yet from that time he was contriving, and working underhand how to enter into new Measures with *France*, and break those his King and Master had with the Emperor.

There being all this time great Commotions in *Ireland*, the Wild *Irish* casting

ing off all Obedience, the Earl of *Surrey* was sent thither, for to settle Affairs there, and bring that Nation to Reason.

Hereupon, the Earl of *Kildare* was immediately sent Prisoner into *England*, being accused by the Earl of *Ossory*, of many Misdemeanors; now though he had the Cardinal for his inveterate Enemy, and that being committed to the Tower, he was convicted of High Treason, and a Warrant accordingly Signed for his Execution, yet it having been procured from the King by Surprize, his Majesty was at length pleased to pardon him, and deliver him from his Imprisonment.

The Emperor, by his extraordinary Successes over the *French* King, the Pope, and all of that Party, being now become the Terrour of Christendom, the Cardinal thought it both his Master's and own Interest, to put a stop to such surprizing Progresses: Whereupon he began to make the King sensible, That *Charles* having now the *French* King his Prisoner in *Spain*, and none of his

other

The Emperour complimenting K. Henry

The Defeat of the Scots Army.

The demolishing of Popish Monasteries.

other Enemies able to make head against him, that he aimed at no less than an Universal Empire, that he not only slighted the Alliance he had entred into with him, by preferring a Match with *Portugal*, before that he had contracted with his Daughter *Mary*, but likewise called in question her Legitimacy, and the Lawfulness of his Marriage with Queen *Catherine*; that though his Majesty had been at great Charges in carrying on the War, that the Emperor had neither furnished him with the promised Assistance, nor let him share in the Advantages of it.

These Suggestions both filled the King's Head with Scruples as to the Lawfulness of his Marriage, and provoked him to enter into new Engagements with the *French*, for the Redemption of their King, and the resenting his own Injuries.

And now the King's Scruples daily growing upon him, both for that the Emperor had called his Daughter *Mary*'s Legitimation in question, when the

King had charged him with a Promise of Marriage, and that the *French* Ambassador, with whom he was now in Treaty about an Alliance, and a Match with *France*, had made a Demur, as if the King's Marriage had been Contracted against a Divine Precept, with which no Humane Authority could dispence; his Majesty hereupon first absented himself from the Queens Bed, then entred into a Treaty with the Regent of *France*, the *French* King's Mother, for the Delivery of the King her Son. And King *Henry* hereupon threatning the Emperor with a War, if he did not set *Francis* at Liberty; which *Charles* thought not safe to draw upon his Back, but freed *Francis* upon these Conditions.

That *assoon as he came into* France, *he should consign the Dutchy of* Burgundy *to the Emperor.*

That *the* French *King should quit the Sovereignty of* Flanders *and* Arthois.

That *he should renounce all his pretended Right to the Dutchy of* Milan, *and Kingdom of* Naples.

That

That *he ſhould reſtore to his Honours the Duke of* Bourbon, *and the reſt who had revolted with him.*

That *he ſhould Marry* Eleonor *the Emperor's Siſter, Queen of* Portugal.

That *he ſhould pay the whole Sums of Money heretofore due to the King of* England, *his Siſter the Queen of* France, *and Cardinal* Wolſey.

For the performance of which Articles, the *Dauphin*, and the Duke of *Orleans* were to be delivered, and remain as Hoſtages in *Spain*, until all things were duly executed. Whereupon *Francis* was ſet at liberty; which he ever acknowledged he was indebted for to our King, notwithſtanding that it was purchaſed with ſuch ſevere Conditions.

This was preſently followed by the *Clementine* League, between the *Pope* and *Francis*, the *Venetians*, the *Florentines*, and *Francis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*; by which the *French* King was abſolved from the Oath which he had taken at *Madrid*; and they all united againſt

the Emperor, and declared the King of *England* Protector of the League.

During these Transactions, Cardinal *Wolsey* having obtained leave of the King to erect a College at *Oxford*, and another at *Ipswich*; as likewise to suppress certain small Monasteries, to the number of forty; and afterwards got both a Confirmation from the *Pope*, that the Goods and Lands belonging to those Houses might be employed in the Maintenance of those two Colleges; and a Bull, which gave him Authority to visit all Monasteries, and all the Clergy of *England*, and to dispence with all the Laws of the Church for one whole Year after the Date of the Bull: which he procured with a Design of reforming the inferior Clergy, who led most infamous Lives; and that by his visiting the Monasteries of *England*, and discovering their Corruptions, he might have the better pretext to suppress most of them, and convert them into Bishopricks, Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and Colleges: But he was diverted from putting this Design in execution, by

by the Affairs, and his approaching Fall.

In the mean time, though the *Clementine* League did ſeem capable to make head againſt *Charles*, yet they were deceived in their Meaſures; for *Rome* being entred and plundered by *Charles*'s Adherents, the Pope was forced to make Peace with the Emperor; which, however he preſently broke, invaded the Emperor's Territories, took ſeveral of his Towns; yet at length, was forced again to a Ceſſation of Arms.

But his Allies giving him ſomefreſh hopes of Aſſiſtance, and having procured a conſiderable ſum of Money, by a Creation of fourteen Cardinals, he thought he might again diſpence with his own Oath, as well as he had done with ſeveral others; and therefore breaks again the Ceſſation: But his Succeſs herein, was what he merited: for the Duke of *Bourbon* coming to *Rome*, with the Emperor's Army, took it by Storm, plundered it ſeveral days, killed five thouſand of the *Romans*; and at length the

Pope

Pope and his Cardinals being fled into the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, the Duke being mortally wounded in the Attack, and the Prince of *Orange* ſucceeding him in his Command, he laid Siege to it, forced it to render, and made the Pope pay four hundred thouſand Ducats to the Army.

But before we proceed any further, it is convenient to make mention of the intolerable Arbitrarineſs of the Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Miniſtry; an inſtance amongſt ſeveral other, happening during the War with *France*; for the Court being in great need of Money, and knowing that a Supply by Parliament, was both tedious, and perhaps hazardous, the whole Nation being ſenſible how ſtrangely their Wealth had been ſquandred away, he adviſed to raiſe it by Commiſſion; whereby the ſixth part of every man's Subſtance in Plate or Money, was demanded; which the People refuſing to give, and the Cardinal continuing to preſs it ſo hard, though contrary to the Laws of the Realm, as that ſeveral were committed to Priſon for their

their Refusal, which occasioned many Commotions, and caused the People in several Counties to unite for their Defence: Which coming to the King's Ears, he publickly disowned his having any knowledge of it, remitted the Business, and pardoned the Riots that had been committed on that occasion.

Shortly after which, the King's Natural Son by *Elizabeth Blount*, Sir *John Blount*'s Daughter, called *Henry Fitz-Roy*, was Created Earl of *Nottingham*, and Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*; Sir *Thomas Bollen*, Treasurer of the King's Houshold, was made Vicount *Rochford*: and several others were advanced in Titles and Honours.

So soon as King *Henry* heard of the Pope's being Besieged, he resented it so ill, that he resolved to enter into closer Measures with the *French* King; that under pretence of revenging the Affront that was done to the See of *Rome*, they might put a stop to the Emperor's Career, who began to grow so

so formidable, that he was look upon as an Over-match for any other Prince in *Christendom*.

Whereupon the King sent a Magnificent Embassie into *France*, whereof Cardinal *Wolsey* was the Head; for the concluding a League with that King; with whom it was agreed, that at the common Charge of both Crowns, a War should be maintained in *Italy*, for the setting the Pope at liberty, and the restoring him to the Possessions of the Church.

That the *French* King should Marry the Lady *Mary*, King *Henry*'s Daughter; and they both to be Enemies to the Emperor.

These things being thus concluded and ratified, and the two Kings having interchanged the Orders of St. *George* and St. *Michael*, they both sent Heralds to the Emperor, to declare War to him, in case he would not both re-deliver the Duke of *Orleans*, whom the *French* King his Father had left as one of his Hostages, give our King

King the Moity of the Booty gotten in the Battel of *Pavia*, his Majesty having born a share in the Charges of the War, and therefore expected to partake in the Gains; and draw his Army out of *Italy*, and no longer disturb the Peace of Christendom, by molesting the *Pope*. The Emperor heard the Heralds with great Temper, and accepted the Declaration of War very chearfully.

In the mean while, *Solyman* the *Turkish* Emperor, taking Advantage of these horrible Confusions amongst Christian Princes, invaded *Hungary* with an Army of two hundred thousand Men, with which he wholly defeated the Army of *Lewis*, King thereof, and the Emperor's Brother-in-Law, being forty thousand, and constrained *Lewis* to fly away; till by the Fall of his Horse, having his Leg hampered, he was drowned in less than a span deep of Water.

Hereupon, our King not only sent an Envoy to the Princes of *Germany*, for the exhorting them to joyn against the

the *Turk*; but likewise to *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, to condole and comfort her, for the loss of her Husband, adding withal, such a Supply of Money, as might both testifie his, and encourage others Zeal to that Cause, who by Kindred and Neighbourhood to the Danger, were more concerned therein.

During these Transactions, the King's Scruples touching his Marriage, increasing daily, and being apprehensive of the sad Consequences that might fall upon this Kingdom from so disputable a Title, as he foresaw that the Children begotten in this Wedlock, were likely to have, he resolved, after mature Deliberation, and that all the Bishops, except *Fisher* of *Rochester*, had given it under their Hands, that they judged it an unlawful Marriage, to address himself to the *Pope*, for the obtain a Divorce.

Hereupon, the King sent Dr. *Knight*, Secretary of State, to *Rome*, for the preparing the Pope for this Business, and for the discovering what was the best

beſt courſe to be taken in it. He likewiſe ſent Directions to his other Miniſters in that Court, and other parts of *Italy*, for the making way for this Overture.

The *French* King had engaged to aſſiſt our King herein, with all that lay in his Power. But the *Pope*, at the time of Secretary *Knight*'s Arrival at *Rome*, being in the hands of the *Imperialiſts*, that Miniſter was not able to procure an Audience of him; however, having corrupted ſome of his Guards, he, by their means acquainted him with the King's Deſires: whereunto the Pope returned Anſwer, That the Bull ſhould be ſent fully expeded.

Shortly after this, the Pope having made his Eſcape out of Priſon, he began to demur upon his Promiſe, and ſought for Excuſes, to delay the performance thereof: But being hard preſſed by the King's Miniſters, he at length delivers a Commiſſion and Diſpenſation ſigned to *Knight*.

At

At the same time, the Pope being jealous of the *Imperialists*, and aiming to get our King wholly at his Devotion, he desired the *English* Ambassador to acquaint his Master, by way of Advice from him the *Pope*, That the King should proceed on to Marry another Wife; and that then he would find good Reasons to justifie the confirming a thing that was gone so far; and promised to send any Cardinal whom the King should name. But in *England* they did not think safe to follow this Counsel; both for that, if Cardinal *Wolsey* should give Sentence as Legate, and the King should thereupon Marry, yet they were not sure, but that before this could be effected, the *Pope* might change his Resolution, or his Interest might make him side with the *Imperial* Party.

Besides, the Pope's Power was so absolute by Canon-Law, that no General Clauses in Commissions to Legates, could bind him to confirm their Sentences; insomuch that should the King enter into a new Match, and the Pope refuse to confirm it, the King's Marriage and Issue would be still disputable.

Where-

Whereupon, it was resolved by the King and Council, That the Pope should be solicited to grant a new Bull, that might have all the strongest Clauses imaginable, and against which nothing could be excepted: to which intent, the King and Cardinal writ to the Pope, giving him great Thanks for the Forwardness and Willingness he shewed in gratifying and giving Ease to his Majesty. But the Cardinal added in his Letters, That in case the Pope did not grant the King's Sute, he apprehended that both he, and other Christian Princes would from thence take occasion to provide themselves of other Remedies, and lessen and despise the Authority of the Apostolick See.

The Substance of the Bull desired by the *English* was, after many Reasons had been recited in the Preamble against the Bull of *Julius* the Second, it was hinted, That *it was against the Law of God*; but to lessen that, it was added, *at least where there was not a sufficient Dispensation obtained*; *therefore the Pope to reward the great Services by which the King*

King had obliged the Apoſtolick See; and having regard to the Diſtractions that might follow on a Diſputable Title; upon a full Conſultation with the Cardinals, having alſo heard Divines and Canoniſts, Deputed Campegio *for his Legate, to concur with the Cardinal of* York, *either together, or (the one being hindred, or unwilling) ſeverally. And if they found thoſe things that were ſuggeſted againſt the Bull of Pope* Julius, *or any of them, well or ſufficiently proved, then to declare it void and null, as ſurreptitiouſly procured, upon falſe Grounds, and thereupon to annul the Marriage that had followed upon it; and to give both Parties full leave to Marry again, notwithſtanding any Appellation or Proteſtation, the Pope making them his Vicars with full and abſolute Power and Authority; impowering them alſo to declare the Iſſue begotten in the former Marriage, good and legitimate, if they have Cauſe for it: the* Pope *binding himſelf to Confirm whatever they ſhould do in that Proceſs, and never to revoke or repeal what they ſhould pronounce. Declaring alſo that this Bull ſhould remain in force till the Proceſs were ended, and that by no Revocation or Inhibition it ſhould be*

be recalled; and if any such were obtained, they are all declared void and null, and the Legates were to proceed notwithstanding; and all ended with a full Non Obstante.

With these and other Letters and Instructions *Gardiner* and *Fox* were sent to *Rome*, the *French* King doing likewise all that lay in his Power for the promoting of the King of *England*'s Cause.

Gardiner and *Fox* being now arrived at *Rome*, and joyning their Efforts with those of the Kings other Ministers there, they procured the Pope to declare in Consistory, Cardinal *Campegio* to go Legate to *England*, that he, with the Cardinal of *York*, might try the Validity of the King's Marriage. But though the Bull that was desired, could not be obtained; yet another was granted, that was perhaps of more force.

In the mean time, the Vicount *Rochford*, having been at the Court of *France*, for the obtaining the Ratifications of the Treaty lately concluded with that King,

King, brought back with him into *England* his Daughter *Anne Boleyn*, who had remained at that Court ever since she went over with *Mary* Queen Dowager of *France*, and King *Henry*'s Sister; she having both the Charms of the *French* Air, and of an *English* Beauty, was generally acknowledged to have been one of the loveliest Persons of her time. The truth of which is confirmed by the Conquest she made of King *Henry*; whose Heart she inflamed with a Passion at first sight, which was still more encreased and confirmed by a further Confirmation. But she making one of the most considerable Figures in this History, for the Reader's further satisfaction, I shall set down here her Genealogy. Her Mother was Daughter to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Sister to the Duke that was at the time of the Divorce Lord Treasurer.

Her

Her Father's Mother was one of the Daughters and Heirs to the Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*, and her great Grandfather Sir *Geoffry Boleyn*, who had been Lord Mayor of *London*, Married one of the Daughters and Heirs of the Lord *Hastings*, and their Family, as they had mixed with so much great Blood, so had Married their Daughters to very Noble Families. At her coming over, the King was not her first, nor only Votary, for the Lord *Piercy*, the Earl of *Northumberland*'s eldest Son, had Courted her, and some say a Contract of Marriage did pass betwixt them. But upon notice of the King's affections, the Cardinal whose Servant he was, and the Earl his Father, forbid him to proceed any farther in that Match, and Married him to another Person,

But Cardinal *Campeyo* after several delays, being at length arrived in *England* with the Bull, yet with these Instructions, That having showed it to the King, and the Cardinal of *York*, he should withal signifie to them, That he had authority to publish it, but not to give Sentence until he received new Instructions; telling him that he was content the *King* should enjoy the benefit of it, but that he was concerned to

have it delayed, until he had ſufficiently ſecured himſelf from the Emperor. In the mean time the Queen's two Nephews, *Charles* and *Ferdinand* uſed their utmoſt endeavours to put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, employing all their Agents at *Rome* to ſerve her concerns, and conſulting with the Canoniſts about the force of the exceptions to the Bull. Whereupon a *Breve* was forged, which ſupply'd ſome of the moſt material defects in the Bull; for whereas in the Bull the Preamble bore, that the King and Queen deſired the Pope's Diſpenſation to Marry, that the Peace might continue between the two Crowns, without any other cauſe given; in the Preamble of this *Breve* mention is made of their deſire to Marry, becauſe otherwiſe it was not likely that the Peace would be continued between the two Crowns, and for that and diverſe other reaſons they asked the Diſpenſation, which in the Body of the *Breve* is granted. There was likewiſe one thing fatal to the Queen's concerns in it: for whereas in the Bull it is only ſaid, That the Queen's Petition bore, that perhaps ſhe had Conſummated her Marriage with Prince *Arthur*, by the *Carnalis Copula*, in this *Breve*, *perhaps* is left out, and 'tis plainly ſaid, That they had Conſummated

mated their Marriage. Besides, there were several things in this *Breve* that showed it to be a Forgery.

In the mean time the King and Cardinal *Wolsey* could not persuade *Campeyio* to let any have a sight of the Bull, besides themselves. And tho' they wrote to *Rome* very earnestly, to procure an order from the *Pope*, that some of the Privy-Council might have a view of it; yet the *Pope* could not be persuaded to grant them that satisfaction. At length, after several delays, and several Months spent in consultation, since the Legates arrival, concerning the manner of proceeding in the King's Divorce, the King, for the stilling some rumours that were spread abroad by the Queen's Partizans, to his disadvantage, having assembled all the Nobility of the *Realm*, Judges, Lawyers, and as many of the better sort of Commons as could conveniently attend, he made to them the following Speech,

TWenty Years have almost run their course (faithful and loving Subjects) since We first began our Reign among you; in all which tract

of time we have, by God's assistance so behaved our self, that we hope we have neither given you cause to complain, nor our Enemies to glory. No foraign Power hath attempted ought against you, but to his own loss; neither have we employed our Arms any where, but we have triumphantly erected our glorious Trophies. So, that whether you consider the sweet fruits of plentiful Peace, or the glory of our Warlike Exploits, we dare boldly avouch, we have shewed our self not unworthy of our Ancestors, whom (without offence be it spoken) we have in all points equalled. But when we reflect upon the necessary end of our frail Life, we are surprized with fear, lest the misery of future times should so obscure the splendor and memory of our present Felicity, that as the Romans *did after the Death of* Augustus, *so you may hereafter be forced to wish with tears, rather that we had never been, or might have perpetually lived to Govern*

vern you. We see many here present, who in regard of their Age, might have been Parties in the late Civil Wars, which for Eighty Years together so miserably rended this Realm: no man knowing whom to acknowledge for his Soveraign, until the happy Conjunction of our Parents did not resolve, but took away all cause of farther doubt. Consider then, Whether after our Death you can hope for better days, than when the Factions of York *and* Lancaster *distracted this Realm. We have a Daughter whom we the more affectionately tender, because she is our sole Issue. But we would have you know, that having lately treated with our dear Brother of* France, *concerning the Match between this our Daughter, and* Henry *Duke of* Orleans, *his younger Son, both of us were pleased with this Allyance, until one of his Privy Council made a Question of our Daughters* Birth; *for it was much to be doubted, lest she were to be held illegitimate, being begotten of us,*

and that Mother, who had before been Married to our deceased Brother: saying that it was utterly repugnant to the word of God, That any one should Marry his Brother's Widow; wherefore we was of opinion, that this Match with our most beloved Spouse, was to be deemed no other than incestuous. How grievously this Relation afflicted us, God the searcher of our Hearts knows. For these words did seem to question not only our dear Consort, and our Daughter, but even the very Estate of our Soul, which after Death must needs undergo eternal and inevitable Torments; if being admonished of so horrible an Incest, we should not endeavour an amendment; and for your parts, you cannot but foresee how great dangers, by reason of this doubt, do threaten you and your Posterity. Being therefore desirous, as the case indeed required, to be resolved in this point, we first conferred with our friends, and then with the most learned in the Laws, both

both Divine and Humane; who indeed were so far from satisfying us, that they left us more perplexed: We therefore had recourse to the Holy, Apostolick See, to the Decree whereof, we think it fitting, that our self and all others should be obedient. To this and no other end, we call immortal God to witness, have we procured this Venerable Legate. As for the Queen, our most beloved Consort, whatsoever Women may tattle, or ill Willers mutter in private, we do willingly and ingeniously confess, that in nobleness of mind, she far transcends the greatness of her Birth; so that if we were now at liberty, and free, for a second Choice, we take God to witness, among all the plenty of the World's Beauties, we would not make choice of any other, if lawfully we might, than of this our now Queen; One in regard of her Mildness, Wisdome, Humility, Sanctity of mind, and Conversation, we are verily perswaded, not to be paralleled. But when we con-

ſider, that we are beſtowed on the World to other ends, than the perſuit of our own Pleaſures: We have thought it meet, rather to undergo the hazard of an uncertain Judgment, than to commit impiety againſt God the liberal Giver of all Bleſſings, and ingratitude againſt our Country, the weal and ſafety, whereof each one ſhould prefer before his private Life or Fortunes. Thus much you have heard from our own Mouth, and we hope that you will hereafter give no heed either to Seditious Detractions, or idle Humours, of the People.

In the mean ſpace, notwithſtanding that *Campeio* in his firſt Audience had ſtiled the King *The Deliverer of the Pope, and of the City of* Rome, with the higheſt Complements imaginable; yet the Pope, whether terrified by the *Imperialiſts*, or that he had already entred into new meaſures with *Charles*, began to repent his having granted the Decretal; and reſolved, that tho his Legates ſhould give Sentence in *England*,

yet

yet he would never ratifie it, and so render it ineffectual. The King having penetrated into this change of mind, made the Pope new offers, and amongst others, that of a Guard of Two Thousand Men to the Pope, which should be maintain'd at the charge of the King and his Confederates; yet neither this, nor several other Projects could hinder the Pope's design, of uniting himself to the Emperor; to which end, he made use of the King's Divorce, for the bringing the Emperor to better Terms. Yet he still cajoled and fed the King with high promises; during which, the Emperor entred a Protestation in the Queen of *England*'s name, that she refused to submit to the Legates.

During these Transactions, the King had wholy gained *Campeyio* to do all for him that he could, without hazarding the Pope's favour: for the King had Knighted that Cardinal's Bastard, whom he had brought with him into *England*, and connived at the dissolute life *Campeyio* led, that this Prelate hunted and gamed all the Day, and followed Whores all the Night: in which course of life, his Brother Legate, *Wolsey* kept good peace with him; insomuch that it is no wonder, if the Court of

ſider, that we are beſtowed on the World to other ends, than the perſuit of our own Pleaſures: We have thought it meet, rather to undergo the hazard of an uncertain Judgment, than to commit impiety againſt God the liberal Giver of all Bleſſings, and ingratitude againſt our Countrey, the weal and ſafety, whereof each one ſhould prefer before his private Life or Fortunes. Thus much you have heard from our own Mouth, and we hope that you will hereafter give no heed either to Seditious Detractions, or idle Humours, of the People.

In the mean ſpace, notwithſtanding that *Campejo* in his firſt Audience had ſtiled the King *The Deliverer of the Pope, and of the City of* Rome, with the higheſt Complements imaginable; yet the Pope, whether terrified by the *Imperialiſts*, or that he had already entred into new meaſures with *Charles*, began to repent his having granted the Decretal; and reſolved, that tho his Legates ſhould give Sentence in *England*,

yet

yet he would never ratifie it, and so render it ineffectual. The King having penetrated into this change of mind, made the Pope new offers, and amongst others, that of a Guard of Two Thousand Men to the Pope, which should be maintain'd at the charge of the King and his Confederates; yet neither this, nor several other Projects could hinder the Pope's design, of uniting himself to the Emperor; to which end, he made use of the King's Divorce, for the bringing the Emperor to better Terms. Yet he still cajoled and fed the King with high promises; during which, the Emperor entred a Protestation in the Queen of *England*'s name, that she refused to submit to the Legates.

During these Transactions, the King had wholy gained *Campeyio*, to do all for him that he could, without hazarding the Pope's favour: for the King had Knighted that Cardinal's Bastard, whom he had brought with him into *England*, and connived at the dissolute life *Campeyio* led, that this Prelate hunted and gamed all the Day, and followed Whores all the Night: in which course of life, his Brother Legate *Wolsey* kept good peace with him; insomuch that it is no wonder, if the Court of

England was guilty of some Excesses and Irregularities of Life, since they had such Copies set them, by the lively representations of the manners of his Holiness.

The Emperor having notice, that the Process was going on in *England*, endeavours by his Ministers to have an Avocation of the Cause to *Rome*. Whereupon great Contests happened, and the King's Embassadors extreamly opposed it. And on the the 31*th* of *May*, the King, by a Warrant under the Great Seal, gave the Legates leave to execute their Commission. Whereupon having declared, That they were resolved to execute it; and having given the usual Oaths to the Clerks of the Court, and ordered a peremptory Citation of the King and Queen to appear on the 18*th* of *June*, between Nine and Ten a Clock, they adjourned the Court. The place appointed for the Cardinals to sit, and hear the Cause, was at the *Black-Friers*; where in the great Hall preparations was made of Seats, and all things necessary for that occasion. And now the Court being again met at the time prefixed by the adjournment, and the Citation being returned duely executed, *Richard Sampson* Dean of the Chappel, and Mr. *John Bell* appeared as the King's Proxies.

ies. But the Queen appeared in person, and protested against the Legates as incompetent Judges; alledging that the Cause was already avocated by the Pope, and desired a competent time, in which she might prove it; which the Legates having assigned her, they again adjourned the Court. Which being met anew at the time appointed, and the Queen having the Bishops of *Rochester*, and St. *Asaph*, and Doctor *Ridley* for her Council, the Cryer called King *Henry* to appear, who forthwith answered, here; then was the Queen called, who made no answer at all, but presently rose up, and going to the King, fell on her Knees at his Feet, and in the audience of the people said unto him, Sir, *I desire you to take some pity upon me, and do me Justice and Right; I am a poor Woman, a Stranger born out of your Dominions, having here no indifferent Counsel, and less assurance of Friendship. Alas! Wherein have I offended, or what cause of displeasure have I given you, that you thus intend to put me away? I take God to my Judge, that I have been to you a true and humble Wife, ever conformable to your Will and Pleasure, never gain-saying any thing wherein you took delight, without alligrudg or discontented Countenance:*

I have loved all them that loved you, howsoever their affections have been towards me. I have born you Children, and been your Wife now this Twenty Years. Of my Virginity and Marriage-bed, I make God and your own Conscience the Judge, and if it otherwise be proved, I am content to be put from you with shame. The King your Father, in his time, for Wisdome, was known to be a second Solomon, *and* Ferdinand *of* Spain, *my Father, was accounted the Wisest among their Kings; could they in this Match so far be overseen, or are there now Wiser and more Learned men, than at that time were? Surely, it seems wonderful to me, that my Marriage, after Twenty Years, should thus be called in question, with new invention against me, who never intended but honesty. Alas! Sir, I see that I am wronged, having no Counsel to speak for me, but such as are your Subjects, and cannot be indifferent upon my part; therefore I most humbly beseech you, even in Charity, to stay this course, until I may have advice and Counsel from* Spain, *but if not, your Graces pleasure be done.* Then rising and making low Obeysance to the King, she departed the Court; and tho the Cryer called her to come into the Court, as she was going away, yet she went on, bidding her attendants

dants to go forward, and saying to them, this is no indifferent Court for me. When the King perceived that she was departed, he presently spoke thus to the Assembly, *I will*, said he, *in her absence, declare before you all, That she hath been to me a most true, Obedient and Comfortable Wife, endued with all virtuous Qualities and Conditions, according to her Birth, and in lowliness equals any of baser sort.* Which said, Cardinal *Wolsey* humbly requested the King, that he would be pleased to declare before that honourable Assembly, Whether he had been the cause of this his intended Divorce, wherewith he was charged in the opinions of the people; whereupon the King said, My *Lord Cardinal, I can well excuse you in this, and rather affirm, That you have opposed my attempting thus far.* And thereupon the Court was adjourned till another day, but ordered Letters Monitory to be issued out, for Citing the Queen to appear, under pain of Contumacy. But all the next Sessions, her Appeal was brought in to the Pope, she excepting both to the Place, to the Judges, and to her Counsel, in whom she could not Confide; and therefore appealed, and desired her Cause might be heard by the Pope, with many things out of the Canon Law,

Law, upon which she grounded it; which being read, and she not appearing, was pronounced Contumacious. Certain Articles were then drawn up by the Legates, the principal substance whereof was, that Prince *Arthur* did Marry, and Carnally know Queen *Katharine*, confirming also this Marriage by Cohabitation with her, till his Death. After which, King *Henry* being his Brother, did marry the said Lady *Katharine*, *Anno Domini* 1509. in *facie Ecclesiæ*, and had Children by her, which Marriage yet being as well *Divine*, as *Ecclesiastico Jure* prohibited, and unless it may be otherways made good, to be reputed in it self, *nullum omnino & invalidum*, had caused huge Scandal, both in the Clergy and people of *England*, and of many other Places; insomuch, that it had come to the Pope's Ear, who taking notice hereof, gave Commission to those Cardinals, to hear and proceed in this business, according to the importance of it. Which being done, the Queen was again Cited to appear, but she still refusing, was declared Contumacious. However the Court proceeded, and appointed Doctor *Taylor* to examine the Witnesses; the King's Councel insisted most on Prince *Arthur*'s having Consummated the Marriage,

Henry's Marriage with Anne Bullen.

The Behedding of Q: Anne Bullen.

The Besieging of Bulloign.

Marriage, and proved it first by Prince *Arthur's* Speech, the next Morning after his Marriage, that he had been that Night in the midst of *Spain*; and then by the words of the last Dispensation, *vel forsan Cognitum*: the Queen's Advocates alledged the contrary, appealing to the King's Conscience. But whilst arguments were thus plyed on both sides, the King sent two Cardinals to persuade the Queen to refer the whole matter to himself, which he said, would be far better, and more Honourable for her, than to stand to the Tryal of the Law. The Legates accordingly repaired to her, found her at work amongst her Maids, with a skein of white Thread about her Neck, who having heard their Message, giving them thanks, told them, *That by Order of the Holy Church, she was Espoused to the King, as his true Wife, and in that point she would abide, till the Court of* Rome *(which was privy to the beginning) had made thereof a final determination and end.*

In the mean time, the Emperor's affairs still prospering in *Italy*, he sent both Threats and Promises to the Court of *Rome*, to engage it to an Avocation of the Cause thither: insomuch that the Pope sent a Messenger to Cardinal *Campegio* into *England*

Land, tho' under other Pretexts, yet with orders to burn the Bull; and a Treaty being now Concerted between him and the Emperor, which was shortly to be proclaimed, he resolved to gratifie the Emperor, and yet do all he could not to displease the King. Whereupon he Signed the Avocation, and sent it to *Campeyo*, whom the King (not knowing of these new orders,) pressing to come to a final determination of this affair, the day was appointed for Judgment; which being come, the King's Counsel at the Bar calling for Judgment, *Cardinal Campeius* as being chief Commissioner, stood up and said, *I have heard, and diligently examined, whatsoever hath been alledged in the King's behalf. And indeed the Arguments are such, that I might, and ought to pronounce for the King, if two Reasons did not controul and curb my desires of doing his Majesty Right: The Queen you see withdraws her self from the Judgment of this Court, having before us excepted against the partiality of the Place, where (she saith) nothing can be determined without the consent of the Plaintiff. Moreover his Holiness, who is the Fountain and Life of our Authority, hath, by a Messenger, given us to understand, that he hath reserved this Cause for his own hearing; so, that if we would*

would never so fain proceed any farther, peradventure we cannot, I am sure we may not. Wherefore, which only remaineth, I do here dissolve the Court. Other than this (as the Case stands) I cannot do; and I beseech them, whom this Cause concerns, to take in good part what I have done; which if they will not, altho it may trouble me, yet not so much, as to regard the Threats of any one. I am a feeble old man, and see Death so near me, that in a matter of so great consequence, neither hope nor fear, nor any other respect, but that of the supream Judge, before whom I find my self ready to appear, shall sway me. As soon as this Speech was ended, the Duke of *Suffolk* gave a great leap out of his Chair, and Curling the Legates, cried, *It was never well with* England, *since it had any thing to do with Cardinals.* All the other Temporal Lords went likewise away in a great fury, leaving *Wolsey* in no small perplexity, as fearing that it would be suspected, that this adjournment had beforehand been concerted between him and *Campeius*, and that all his justifications could not prevent his ruine, having already incurred the King's displeasure, by the delays of the Process.

Shortly after, *Ann Boleyn* returned to Court, having been some time retired into the

the Countrey for the silencing the Rumors, that would have been occasioned by her being at Court, during the Process; and Cardinal *Campeyo* took leave of *England*, and went to *Rome*.

During these Occurrances, one Doctor *Cranmer* a Fellow of *Jesus* Colledge in *Cambridge*, happening in company with some of the King's Ministers, they asked his Opinion concerning the Kings Divorce, which his modesty refusing to declare, they pressed him so hard, that at length he told them, *That he judged it would be a shorter and safer way, once to clear it well; if the Marriage was unlawful in it self, by vertue of any Divine Precept; for if that were proved, then it was certain, that the Popes Dispensation could be of no force to make that lawful, which God had declared to be unlawful; therefore he thought, instead of a long, fruitless Negotiation at* Rome, *it were better to consult all the Learned men, and the Universitys of Christendome; for if they once declared it in the King's favour, then the Pope must needs give Judgment, or otherwise, the Bull being of it self null and void, the Marriage would be found sinful, notwithstanding the Popes Dispensation.* What *Cranmer* had let fall, as it were by chance, being reported to the King, he

he was much affected with it, and said, That this Fellow, whosoever he was, *had the Saw by the Right Ear*, and thereupon, having sent for him to Court, the King conceived so great an opinion of his Judgment and Sincerity, that he commanded him to write a Treatise concerning this point, wherein having drawn together what reasons he could, for the Confirmation of this advice, he should conclude with his own opinion; which having done with great Learning and Expedition, he was sent, with the Earl of *Wiltshire*, and some Doctors of Law, in an Embassy to *Rome*, where they challenged that Court to a Disputation, for the maintaining the Contents of that Book, the Argument whereof was, *That by the Authority of Holy Scripture, ancient Fathers, and Councils, it was utterly unlawful for any man to marry his Brother's Widow, and that no such Marriage could be Licensed or Authorized by the Popes Dispensation*; these Embassadors having had Audience of the Pope, were promised a publick Disputation, but the Court of *Rome* being sensible of the weakness of their Cause, thought it not safe to keep their words, but had recourse to their usual Artifices, and by put offs and delays, tired the patience

patience of the *English* Embassadors, who returned into *England* without having obtained their request. Only *Cranmer* went to the Emperor's Court, to justifie the King's proceedings, where he became acquainted, and a friend to *Luther*'s Doctrine and Principles, and so satisfied *Cornelius Agrippa*, one of the most Learned men, and greatest Wits of that time, with the Justice and Legality of the King's Cause, that de declared, *That the thing was clear, and indisputable.* For which, he was severely Treated by the Emperor, and died under Imprisonment.

During these Occurrences, Cardinal *Wolsey* having entirely lost the King's favor, had the great Seal taken from him, which was delivered to Sir *Thomas Moor*; then his Palace of *White-Hall* was Seized, with all his vast Wealth and Furniture; insomuch, that after some further prosecutions, he died at *Leicester*, as has been already declared.

About this time a Parliament being convened, several Bills past, for the reforming the abuses of the Clergy, as likewise one for the discharging the King of his Debts.

In the mean while, the King being Seconded by his most Christian, Majesty obtained

tained of all the Universities of *France*, those
t *Pavia*, *Padua*, *Bononia*, and others, this
oncluſion, *That the Pope, who hath no power*
ver the poſitive law of God, could not by
is Diſpenſation ratifie a Marriage contracted
etween a Brother and a Brothers Widow, it be-
g forbid by the expreſs words of the Scrip-
ure.

In the mean time, a firm Alliance was
oncluded between the Emperor and the
ope, of very great advantage to the lat-
er; *Charles* engaging to aſſiſt him in the
ecovery of his Towns, and to reſtore his
amily, and Inveſt his Nephew, in the Go-
emment of *Florence*, with the Title of
uke; and ſhortly after, by the Mediation
f *Lowyſe* the *French* King's Mother, and
Margaret the Emperor's Aunt, a Peace was
oncluded between thoſe two Princes at
ambray, thence commonly called the Wo-
ans Peace; the Principal Conditions
hereof, and what moſt concerned the
Engliſh were,

'That the *French* King ſhould give to
the Emperor, for the freedome of his
Children (who had been Three Years
Hoſtages in *Spain* for their Father) Two
Millions of Crowns, whereof he ſhould
pay Four Hundred Thouſand (due from

'the

patience of the *English* Embassadors, who returned into *England* without having obtained their request. Only *Cranmer* went to the Emperor's Court, to justifie the King's proceedings, where he became acquainted, and a friend to *Luther*'s Doctrine and Principles, and so satisfied *Cornelius Agrippa*, one of the most Learned men, and greatest Wits of that time, with the Justice and Legality of the King's Cause, that de declared, *That the thing was clear, and indisputable.* For which, he was severely Treated by the Emperor, and died under Imprisonment.

During these Occurrences, Cardinal *Wolsey* having entirely lost the King's favor, had the great Seal taken from him, which was delivered to Sir *Thomas Moor*; then his Palace of *White-Hall* was Seized, with all his vast Wealth and Furniture; insomuch, that after some further prosecutions, he died at *Leicester*, as has been already declared.

About this time a Parliament being convened, several Bills past, for the reforming the abuses of the Clergy, as likewise one for the discharging the King of his Debts.

In the mean while, the King being Seconded by his most Christian, Majesty obtained

tained of all the Universities of *France*, those
t *Pavia*, *Padua*, *Bononia*, and others, this
onclusion, *That the Pope, who hath no power*
ver the positive law of God, could not by
is Dispensation ratifie a Marriage contracted
etween a Brother and a Brothers Widow, it be-
g forbid by the expresse words of the Scrip-
ure.

In the mean time, a firm Alliance was
oncluded between the Emperor and the
ope, of very great advantage to the lat-
er; *Charles* engaging to assist him in the
ecovery of his Towns, and to restore his
amily, and Invest his Nephew, in the Go-
ernment of *Florence*, with the Title of
uke; and shortly after, by the Mediation
f *Lowyse* the *French* King's Mother, and
Margaret the Emperor's Aunt, a Peace was
oncluded between those two Princes at
ambray, thence commonly called the Wo-
ans Peace; the Principal Conditions
hereof, and what most concerned the
English were,

'That the *French* King should give to
the Emperor, for the freedome of his
Children (who had been Three Years
Hostages in *Spain* for their Father) Two
Millions of Crowns, whereof he should
pay Four Hundred Thousand (due from

'the

'the Emperor, by the League made in th'
'Year 1522.) to *Henry* and his Sister *Ma-*
'*ry Dowager* of *France*; besides which,
'he should also acquit the Emperor o
'Five Hundred Thousand, which he did
'owe to our King's Daughter; and that
'he should engage and restore to the Empe-
'ror the *Flower-de-Luce* of Gold, enriched
'with precious Stones, and a piece of our
'Saviours Cross, which *Philip*, Surnamed
'the good Duke of *Burgundy*, the Empe-
'ror's Father, being driven into *England*
'by contrary Winds, had engaged to *Hen-*
'*ry* the Seventh, for Fifty Thousand
'Crowns. In this Peace, King *Henry* did
not think that the *French* had had that con-
sideration for him, as he might in Justice
have expected, and found that they would
not hazard their own Interests, to promote
his.

The Emperor was shortly after Crown-
ed by the Pope at *Bononia*, with extraordi-
nary Pomp and Splendor, and at the same
time restored the Dutchy of *Milan* to *Fran-*
cis Forza, and by these means setled the
Peace of *Italy*, and made good his Promi-
ses to the House of *Medici*.

But the King had now obtained a De-
claration in his favor, not only from the
Universiti

Universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and all those of *France* and *Italy*, but also from most other Forrain Towns under Authentick Instruments; and several of the most Learned men of the time had likewise written in defence of his Cause; indeed the *Lutheran* Divines being demanded their advice, did condemn the first Marriage, but would not allow of a Second.

About this time the King's Embassadors with the Pope, having first refused to kiss his Foot, which he graciously offered them, they expostulated with him in high terms, and told him, *That the Prerogative of the Crown of* England *was such, that their Master would not suffer any Citation to be made of him, to any Forreign Court; and that therefore, the King would not have his cause Tried at* Rome.

During these Transactions, the Nobility, Clergy and Commons of the Realm, desiring with all vehemency, that the King might have satisfaction given him, in his desires, whereby the mischiefs and desolations of a Civil War in the Kingdom, might be prevented; adding, that if the Pope continued refusing to do him Justice, they must conclude, that they were abandoned by him, and to seek for other Remedies.

But

But the Pope giving no satisfactory answer, and the King finding that he was not to expect any Justice from *Rome*, did on the 19th of *September*, 1530. put forth a Proclamation against any who purchased any thing from *Rome*, or elsewhere, contrary to his Royal Prerogative, and Authority, or should publish or divulge any such thing, requiring them not to do it, under the pains of incurring his Indignation, Imprisonments, and other punishments on their Persons. The whole Clergy throughout the Kingdom were likewise condemned in a *Præmunire*, for that without Licence from his Majesty, they had been obedient to the Authority of the Pope, in acknowledging *Wolsey* for his Legate. Whereupon the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* being assembled in Convocation, buy their Pardon at an Hundred Thousand Pounds, and in this Synod his Majesty, was, by the Clergy of both Provinces, declared, next under Christ, Supream Head of the Church of *England*. The Province of *York* was likewise Fined at Eighteen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty Pounds. But the King's Pardon being brought into the House of Commons, they were much concerned to find that they were not included

in

in it, many of them being liable by the Statute of *Proviſors*, as well as the Clergy; which after ſome ſeeming refuſal, and when they leaſt expected it, the King of his own accord granted them.

During this Seſſion of Parliament, there was a notorious Villany committed by one *Richard Rouſe*, a Cook to the Biſhop of *Rochester*, who with poiſoning of Broth, killed Sixteen of the Biſhop's Servants; the Biſhop himſelf that day, contrary to his accuſtomed Diet, forbearing Broth, eſcaped; the Perſon was apprehended, and by Act of Parliament, Poiſoning was declared *Treaſon*, and *Rouſe* was attainted, and Sentenced to be boiled to Death, which was to be the puniſhment for Poiſoning in all times to come.

In the mean time, one *William Tindal*, having tranſlated the Bible into *Engliſh*, and procured it to be Printed at *Antwerp*, ſeveral Copies of it were diſperſed throughout this Realm, but the Popiſh Clergy being ſenſible how conducive it would be to the diſcovering of the Fopperies and Superſtitions of Popery, uſed their utmoſt Efforts and Arts for the ſuppreſſing of it, carping at the Tranſlation, and giving out, that it was full of Errors, and that in the Prefaces,

and elſewhere, it contained many things contrary to the truth. Whereupon the King gave order to the Biſhops, and ſome other Learned men, to put forth a new Tranſlation, which his Subjects might read with ſafety and profit.

About this time, the King growing very Melancholly, and abſtaining from all Diverſions, he ſent ſome Lords to the Queen, to perſuade her to remit her cauſe to him, which they preſſing her very hard to, ſhe made anſwer, *That ſhe prayed God to ſend the King a quiet Conſcience, but that ſhe was his lawful Wife, and would abide by it, till the Court of* Rome *declared the contrary.* Whereupon the King forbore to ſee her, and ſent her word, to make choice of any of his Mannors, whether ſhe might remove to, whereto ſhe anſwered, *That nothing could remove her from being his Wife*, and thereupon withdrew into the Countrey.

During theſe tranſactions, there happening ſome Diſguſts between the Emperor and the Pope; the latter became inclinable to enter into new meaſures with the *French* King, and for that intent, a Match was projected between his Niece, and the Duke of *Orleans*; and while that was forming, the

the *Turk* invaded *Hungary* with an Army of Three Hundred Thousand Men, which he is said to have done, upon the instigation of the *French* King. Whereupon the Emperor desired some assistance of the King of *England*, against that Formidable Power; which the King gave him hopes of, notwithstanding the opposition the Emperor had, and continued to make, in the affair of the King's Divorce. But the *French* King laying hold of this Conjuncture, entred into a League with the *German* Princes, for the defence of the Rights of the Empire, which they invited the King of *England* to join in, which he consented to, and contributed a large Sum of Money for the maintenance of it.

The Parliament being still sitting at this time, made complaint to the King, of the oppressions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and made an Act against *Annates*, or First-fruits, since under that name, great Sums of Money had been conveyed out of the Kingdom, to the Court of *Rome*. They likewise Voted a Subsidy of a Fifteenth to the King, for the Fortifying the Marches between *England* and *Scotland*, and for the Building and Planting them on the *English* side.

In the mean while, the See of *Canterbury* falling vacant by the death of *Warrham* Arch-Bishop thereof, the King conferred it upon Doctor *Cranmer*, who had not ambition enough to aspire to that Dignity, and would willingly have declined it. About which time, Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor, being zealously addicted to Popery, and seeing the King resolved upon a Breach with the Court of *Rome*, by his continual earnest Petitions, having at length obtained leave of the King, to resign his Place, was succeeded therein by Sir *Thomas Audley*.

Shortly after which, the King Created *Ann Boleyn* Marchioness of *Pembroke*, for the better preparing her for the advancement he designed her. Upon which followed an Interview between the two King's of *England* and of *France*, which passed with all manner of Splendor and Magnificence, and a firm Union was concerted between them; *Francis* encouraging the King to proceed in his Divorce, and intended Marriage, with *Ann Boleyn*, promising him to assist him in it. But it was not long, before the King experienced the hollowness of the *French* Friendship: for shortly after, upon an Interview between the

Pope

Pope and the *French* King, a Match was concluded and Conſummated, between the Duke of *Orleans*, and *Catharine* of *Medicis*, the Popes Niece.

On the 14*th* of *November*, after the King's return from *France*, he Married privately *Ann Boleyn*, in the preſence of the Duke of *Norfolk*, her Father, Mother, Brother, and *Doctor Cranmer*: the grounds on which the King did this, were, that his former Marriage being of it ſelf null, there was no need of a Declarative Sentence, after ſo many Univerſities, and Doctors, had given their Judgments againſt it. Hereupon, by Act of Parliament, the Marriage of the King, and the Lady *Catharine*, was declared void, and inceſtuous, and a Law Enacted, wherein all appeals to *Rome* were forbidden, and that none ſhould ſtile *Catharine*, other than Princeſs of *Wales*, and Widow, or Dowager of Prince *Arthur*. And now *Catharine* was Cited to appear before the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, to ſhew what reaſons could be alledged, why the Mariage not lawfully contracted between the King and her, ſhould not be diſſanulled, and pronounced Impious, Inceſtuous, and conſequently void. But being called Fifteen Days together, and not appearing, ſhe

was pronounced *Contumacious*, and for her Contumacy ſeparated from the King's Bed and company. Whereupon Queen *Ann* was Proclaimed, and ſhewed publickly, as Queen of *England*, and was Crowned with great Pomp and Solemnity. And on the *7th* of *September* following, was delivered at *Greenwich*, of that ever famous Queen *Elizabeth*, who, after the death of her Brother and Siſter, ſo glorioufly Ruled this Kingdome. And if we look back Nine Months, to the beginning of *December*, it will be found, that till then, ſhe had kept the King at a due diſtance, all Writers, of whatſoever Party, agreeing that ſhe was Married, before ſhe conceived with Child.

In the mean time, the King ſent Embaſſadors to all the Courts of *Europe*, to give notice of, and juſtifie his new Marriage. And tho' the Pope had notice of it, and of all the other Paces that had been made, towards the abrogating of his Authority in *England*, yet was he perſuaded by the *French* King, not to proceed by Excommunication, againſt the King of *England*, untill he had made trial of ſome milder courſe. And the Pope having given the

King

King all manner of hopes, of confirming what he had done, if he would ſubmit himſelf, the King was prevailed with by the *French*, to ſubmit his cauſe to the Pope, upon good aſſurances, of his having it confirmed: but the *Imperialiſts* being ſenſible of the Inconveniences to them, of the Union between the Pope and the *French*; and knowing, that nothing could add more to the ill conſequences of it, than the making up the breach between *England*, and the Court of *Rome*, they ſo plied the Pope, that they prevailed with him, to bring the buſineſs into the Conſiſtory, where the plurality of voices carried it, to proceed to a Sentence. and ſo the Marriage between the King and Queen *Catharine*, was declared good, and the King required to take her as his Wife; otherwiſe Cenſures were to be denounced againſt him. Two days after that, a Courrier from *England*, with the King's ſubmiſſion under his hand, in due form; and earneſt Letters from the *French* King, to have it received, for the compoſing the buſineſs; but notwithſtanding, it was again brought into the Conſiſtory, yet the *Imperialiſts* had that influence there, as to procure it to be confirmed anew, and the Emperor ordered to put the

Sentence in execution. The King was not a little surprized and vexed, when he understood with what scorn and contempt he had been treated at *Rome*, and resolved to make that Court sensible of his Indignation, and to that purpose, made vigorous preparations for War; whereupon he called a Parliament, who first of all, passed an Act for discharging the Subjects of all dependance on the Court of *Rome*; then, there passed an other for the confirming the Succession to the Crown, in the Issue of the King's present Marriage with Queen *Ann*. An Oath about the Succession was likewise agreed on, in the House of Lords. By the same Parliament, the Autority of the Convocation, to make Canonical Constitutions, unless the King give his Royal Assent, is abrogated. There likewise passed an Act, declaring what was Heresie, whereby the Ecclesiastical Power was effectually limited, and a stop put to the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Spiritual Courts; Papal Authority being granted to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the King reserving to himself the Power of dispensing in Causes of greater moment; and that all Appeals formerly, wont to be made from the Arch-Bishop to the Pope, should now be from the

Arch-

Arch-Bishop to the King, who by Delegates, should determine all such Suits and Controversies.

During these Occurrances, one *Elizabeth Barton*, commonly called the Holy Maid of *Kent*, made a Votaress in *Canterbury*, was taught by *Bocking* a Monk, to counterfeit many Trances, and in the same to utter many pious expressions to the rebuke of Sin, under which, she was heard the more freely, against the Doctrine of *Luther*, and the Scriptures Translation, then desired by many; also giving sort from God and his Saints, by sundry pretended Revelations, that if the King proceeded in this Divorce, and Second Marriage, he should not Reign in the Realm one Month after, nor rest in his favor one Hour. But the Imposture being detected, she and Seven of her Complices, were Executed at *Tyburne* for Treason, and others of them Fined and Imprisoned.

A Parliament being now again called, the King was declared Supream Head of the Church of *England*, according to the Decree of the late Synod. Also all *Annates* or First Fruits, formerly paid to the Pope, are granted to the King; the Principality of *Wales* was likewise United, and made par-

partaking of the Priviledges of this Kingdom.

There were several great Bigots of Popery throughout the Kingdome, who were refractory to these Proceedings, and amongst others, *Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, and Sir *Thomas Moore*, the late Lord Chancellor, who being not to be drawn by any persuasions to be conformable to the Law, nor to take the Oath of the King's Supremacy, were committed to Prison, where after having remained a Year in their obstinacy, they were beheaded, having first been attainted in Parliament.

In the mean time, the King, to free himself from the aspersion, of having done all these things, in contempt of Religion, fell to persecute all those whom the vulgar called Hereticks; insomuch, that several were condemned to the Flames, and amongst others, that devout and ingenious young man, *John Frith*, who with one *Hewet*, and others, suffered Martyrdome about this time.

And now Pope *Clement* the Seventh, departed this Life, who was succeeded by *Alexander Farnese*, by the name of *Paul* the Third, who, to begin his time with some memorable Act, having called a Consistory,

fistory, pronounced King *Henry* to be fallen from the Title and Dignity of a King, and to be deposed, reiterating withal the Thunder of Excommunication, which had been denounced by his Predecessor *Clement*.

But notwithstanding the persecutions that was fallen upon the Reformers, by *More's*, and other of the Popish Bigots procurement, that the Queen, and *Cranmer*, and *Cromwel*, countenancing and favouring the Reformation, the King was prevailed with to put a stop to those cruel proceedings; and instead thereof, begins to think of subverting all Religious Houses, to which, he was the more provoked, by the Insolences and Practices of the Monks and Friers; whereupon a general Visitation of Monasteries was resolved on. As likewise several Priors and Monks were beheaded, for denying the King's Supremacy, as likewise the Bishop of *Rochester*, who was newly made Cardinal, shortly after whom, Sir *Thomas Moore* suffered the same Death, upon the same account.

In the mean while, the afflicted, and unfortunate Queen *Catharine*, died at *Kimbolton*, the extremity of grief, for not being allowed the Title of Queen, having

cast

cast her into a Disease, which dispatched her out of this World on the Eight of *Jan.* 1536.

About this time, a motion was made in the Convocation, for a Translation of the Bible into *English*, to be set up in all the Churches of *England*; yet it was extreamly opposed by the Popish Clergy, as knowing what contrariety there was between the Scriptures and their Doctrine. Yet the Queen so prevailed with the King, that he gave order for the setting about it immediately.

But this was the last publick good Office that unfortunate Queen did, towards the Reformation; for whether, that having some time before brought forth a dead Son, the King from thence concluded, that this Marriage was as displeasing to God, as the former; or that some new Amour had worked a change in the Kings affections; or that it was through the practices of the Popish Party that she fell, they endeavouring all they could, to procure her Ruine, as looking upon her to be the main Supporter of the new opinions in Religion: However it was, the King being on *May-day* at *Greenwich*, beholding the Viscount *Rochford*, the Queens Brother, *Henry Norris*, and

and others, running a Tilt, arising suddenly, and, to the wonder of all men, departing thence to *London*, caused the Vicount *Rochford*, *Norris*, the Queen her self, and some others, to be apprehended and committed; the Queen being guarded to the Tower by the Duke of *Norfolk*, *Audley* Lord Chancellor, *Cromwel* Secretary of State, and *Kingston* Lieutenant of the Tower. When the entred that place, she fell on her knees, beseeching God to help her, as she was not guilty of that whereof she was accused.

Hereupon *Cranmer*, and several other Bishops and persons, writ the Queens Apology, by way of Consolatory Letters to the King, and she her self wrote one to him from the Tower, of so pure a strain, that I thought fit to insert it here for the Readers satisfaction.

Sir,

'YOur Graces Displeasure, and my Imprisonment, are things so strange unto me, as what to write, or what to excuse, I am altogether ignorant. Whereas you send unto me (willing me to confess a truth, and so obtain your favor) by such an one, whom you know to be

'mine

'mine antient profes'd Enemy; I no sooner received this Message by him, than I rightly conceived the meaning; and if as you say, confessing a truth indeed, may procure my safety, I shall with all willingness and duty, perform your command.

'But let not your Grace ever imagine that your poor Wife will ever be brought to acknowledg a fault, where not so much as a thought thereof proceeded. And to speak a truth, never Prince had Wife more Loyal in all duty, and in all true affection, than you have ever found in *Ann Boleyn*, with which name and place, I could willingly have contented my self, if God and your Graces pleasure had been so pleased. Neither did I at any time so far forget my self in my exaltation, or received Queenship, but that I always looked for such an alteration as now I find; for the ground of my preferment being of no surer foundation, than your Graces fancy, the least alteration, I knew, was fit and sufficient to draw that fancy to some other subject. You have chosen me, from a low Estate, to be your Queen and Companion, far beyond my desert or desire. If then you found

'me

'me worthy of such Honor, good your 'Grace, let not any light fancy, or bad 'Counsel of mine Enemies, withdraw your 'Princely favor from me; neither let that 'stain, that unworthy stain of a disloyal 'heart towards your good Grace, ever cast 'so foul a blot on your most dutiful Wife, 'and the Infant-Princess your Daughter: 'Try me, good King, but let me have a 'lawful Tryal, and let not my sworn Ene-'mies sit as my accusers, and Judges. Yea, 'let me receive an open Tryal, for my truth 'shall fear no open shame; then shall you 'see either mine Innocency cleared, your 'Suspition and Conscience satisfied, the 'Ignominy and slander of the World stop-'ed, or my Guilt openly declared; so that 'whatsoever God or you may determine of 'me, your Grace may be freed from an o-'pen Censure; and mine offence being so 'lawfully proved, your Grace is at liberty, 'both before God and man, not only to 'execute worthy punishment on me, as an 'unlawful Wife, but to follow your affe-'ction, already setled on that Party, for 'whose sake I am now as I am, whose 'name I could, some good while since, have 'pointed unto: your Grace being not ig-'norant of my suspition therein.

'But

'But if you have already determined of 'me, and that not only my death, but an 'infamous ſlander, may bring you the en- 'joying of your deſired happineſs; then I 'deſire of God, that he would pardon your 'great ſin therein, and likewiſe mine Ene- 'mies, the Inſtruments thereof; and that he 'will not call you to a ſtraight account, for 'your unprincely and cruel uſage of me, at 'his general Judgment Seat, where both 'you and my ſelf muſt ſhortly appear, and 'in whoſe Judgment I doubt not, whatſo- 'ever the World may think of me, mine 'Innocence ſhall be openly known, and ſuf- 'ficiently cleared.

'My laſt and only requeſt ſhall be, that 'my ſelf may only bear the burden of your 'Graces diſpleaſure, and that it may not 'touch the innocent Souls of thoſe poor 'Gentlemen, who as I underſtand, are 'likewiſe in ſtraight Impriſonment for my 'ſake. If ever I have found favor in your 'ſight, if ever the name of *Ann Boleyn* 'hath been pleaſing in your Ears, then let 'me obtain this requeſt; and I will ſo 'leave to trouble your Grace any fur- 'ther, with mine earneſt Prayers to the 'Trinity, to have your Grace in his 'good keeping, and to direct you in all

'your

'your actions. From my doleful Prison
'in the Tower, this Sixth of *May*.

Your most Loyal and ever

Faithful Wife,

ANN BOLEYN.

But neither her own, nor her friends efforts, could prevent her ruine. Insomuch, that she was Arrained in the Tower Hall, the Duke of *Norfolk* sitting as High Steward, to whom were adjoined Twenty Six other Peers, by whom she was to be Tryed; the Accusers having given in their Evidence, and the Witnesses produced, she sitting in a Chair, and having an excellent Wit, and being a ready Speaker, did so answer all their objections, that had the Peers given in their Verdict, according to the expectation of the Assembly, she had been acquitted, but they pronounced her guilty. Whereupon she was Condemned to Death. But before the Sentence was executed,

executed, upon a precontract, whether true or pretended, with the Lord *Percy*, her Marriage with the King was declared null and void, and she thereupon Divorced. Her preparation for her Death, was attended with all the pious Circumstances imaginable, and being brought on the 19th of *May* to the Scaffold, *She told the people, that she was come to die, as she was judged by the Law; she would accuse none, nor say any thing of the ground upon which she was judged. She prayed heartily for the King, and called him a most merciful and gentle Prince, and that he had always been to her, a good, gentle Soveraign Lord; and if any would meddle with her Cause, she required them to judge the best. And so she took her leave of them, and of the World; and heartily desired, they would pray for her,* then kneeling down, she incessantly repeated these words, *Christ have mercy on my Soul, Lord Jesus receive my Soul,* untill the Executioner of *Calice* at one blow smote off her head with a Sword. Her Brother being accused of Incest, with four more, suffered likewise Death; amongst whom, *Norris*, who had been much in the King's favor, had an offer made him of his life, if he would confess his guilt, and accuse the Queen; but

generously rejected that unhandsome proposition, and said, *That in his Conscience he thought her Innocent of those things laid to her charge*; but whether she was, or not, he would not accuse her of any thing, and he would die a Thousand times, rather than ruine an Innocent Person.

The Popish Party had gained a great Conquest, by the fall of this Queen, and endeavoured all they could to asperse her Memory. But what most discovered her Innocence, and that she her self had in no wise merited so deplorable a Fate, was, that the day after her Execution, the King married *Jane Seymour*, who of all his Wives, had the greatest influence over him, the short time she lived.

And now the Catholicks used their utmost efforts, to restore the Lady *Mary* unto her Father's favor, which her obstinacy had hitherto deprived her of; but now having under her hand acknowledged, that the King's Marriage was Incestuous, and unlawful, having renounced the Pope's authority, and accepted his Majesty, as Supreme Head of the Church of *England*, she was reconciled to him.

As for the Lady *Elizabeth*, tho' the King had devested her of the Title of Princess of *Wales*,

Wales, yet he continued ſtill to breed him up in the Court, with all the care and tenderneſs of a Father. And ſhe likewiſe, by her witty Childiſhneſs, gained extreamly upon the affection of the new Queen. However the King having called a Parliament upon this occaſion, the Lady *Elizabeth*, was by an Act declared illegitimate, the Matrimony Contracted with both the former Queens, *Catharine* and *Ann*, was pronounced Invalid, and the Crown perpetually eſtabliſhed on the Poſterity of the Third Wife, or if the King had no Iſſue by her, that then it ſhould be lawful for him by Will and Teſtament, to tranſfer it on whom he pleaſed.

At this time there came likewiſe new Propoſitions from *Rome*, whereby the Pope endeavoured a Reconciliation with the King, but his Majeſty was ſo entirely alienated from that Court, that for the cutting off all hopes of an accommodation, he procured an Act to be paſſed in this Parliament, for the utter extinguiſhing the authority of the Biſhop of *Rome*. And the Convocation ſitting at the ſame time that the Parliament, by their Authority, a Book was put forth, wherein many points of Doctrine being propoſed, to be by the Curates expound-

xpounded to their Parishoners, mention vas made of only Three Sacraments, *Baptisme*, the *Eucharist*, and *Penance*: some Ho-days were also abrogated, and other hings appertained to Religion and Eccleiiical Discipline, somewhat changed, hich gave great offence to those who were igotly addicted to the Errors of the hurch of *Rome*.

The King being Cited by the Pope to ppear at a general Council, which he had ummoned to be held at *Mantua*, the Conocation declared against all Councils that ere called by the Pope, and published some f the Reasons, why the King could not ubmit his Case to the decision of such a ouncil, as was then intended: the Parliment at the same time, left all Monasteies, whose Revenues exceeded not Two undred Pounds a Year, to the King's isposal; who causing them to be suppresed, to the number of Three Hundred Seenty Six, it raised great discontents among he fiery Catholicks; for the quieting of hich, the King was advised to sell those ands at very easie Rates to the Gentry, bliging them, since they had them upon uch terms, to keep up their wonted Hospiality. But the people being generally enclined

clined to Rebel, and certain Injunctio
being set forth in the King's Name b
Cromwel his Vicegerent, by vertue where
each Curate was obliged to publish eve
Sunday to the people, that the Bishop
Rome's Power had been usurped, and th
it was contrary to Holy Writ, and that th
King's Power was by the Laws of Go
Supreme over all his Dominions, and ea
Curate was likewise to expound to his P
rishoners, the *Apostles Creed*, the *Lord*
Prayer, the *Ave Maria*, and the *Ten Co*
mandments, and earnestly endeavor, th
they might learn them in the *Engl*
Tongue; this did but the more inflame th
Malecontents, insomuch that they Mutini
in *Lincoln-shire*, where a Church-man di
guised into a Cobler, and directed by
Monk, drew about Twenty Thousand t
gether; but the King sending the Duke
Suffolk with some Forces against the
they were quickly dispersed; but withi
a few days, after things were pacified i
Lincoln-shire, there broke out a new Rebell
on in the County of *York*, that was head
ed by one *Aske*, and their March they stil
the *Pilgrimage* of Grace; this Commotio
became very Formidable, both for that th
great distance from the Court, gave the

bette

better opportunities of gathering into a Body, and of their Neighbourhood to *Scotland*, whose Kings had ever been ready to countenance and nourish any Insurrections in *England*; the Malecontents likewise flocked about their Crosses and Standards, that they were become Twenty Thousand strong; they ravaged all the Country, without any considerable opposition; the Archbishop of *York*, and the Lord *Darcy*, were in *Pontefract*-Castle; which they yeilded to them, and were made to swear their Covenant; they likewise took *York* and *Hull*, but the Earl of *Cumberland* made a brave resistance in the Castle of *Skipton*; *Scarborough* was also long besieged, yet Sir *Ralph Evers* defended it so gallantly, that notwithstanding his provision fell short, insomuch, that for Twenty Days, he and his men had nothing but Bread and Water, yet they stood out till they were relieved.

In the mean time, several other Counties began to rise; for the suppressing of whom, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* drew what Forces he could together, but found them too numerous and desperate; whereupon the King sent the Duke of *Norfolk*, and some other of the principal Nobility, with what

what men they could get, to put a ſtop to their Progreſſes; and his Majeſty hearing how ſtrong they were, ſent out a general Summons to all the Nobility, to meet him at *Northampton* the 7*th* of *November*; during which, the Duke of *Norfolk*, with what Forces he had, advanced towards *Doncaſter*, to hinder the Rebels from coming further Southward, and took and Fortified the Bridge, and laid his men along the River to maintain that Paſs; he likewiſe ſet on foot a Treaty, hoping that by delays, their great numbers would come to be in want of Proviſions, and ſo be conſtrained to diſperſe and return home: but the Rebels at firſt relying upon their numbers, would admit of no parley, inſomuch, that by the conſent of both Armies, the Field was appointed, the day before *Simon* and *Jude*; between both Armies ran, a little Brook, ſo ſhallow, that on the Eve of the Battail, it was in moſt places paſſable for Footmen, even without danger of wetting their feet; yet there falling ſome rain, tho' not very much that Night, ſo ſwelled the Brook, that it became impaſſable, both for Horſe and Man, which hindred the meeting of the two Armies; this accident ſo wrought upon the Superſtitious Mobile,

Mobile, that they were perſuaded, God by this prodigy, did manifeſtly forbid their intended Battail: hereupon a general pardon being offered unto them, confirmed by the King, with promiſe of having their grievances redreſſed, though they had formerly refuſed the very ſame offer, yet now they accepted it, and laid down their Arms, peaceably repairing each one to his home.

During theſe Tranſactions, there was likewiſe ſome Commotions in *Ireland*; for the Earl of *Kildare* Deputy thereof, being called into *England*, to anſwer to ſome matters laid to his charge; his eldeſt Son, upon a falſe rumor of his Fathers being put to Death, took up Arms, and ſollicited aid of his friends, for the revenging himſelf on the King's Injuſtice; and having engaged his Five Uncles on his ſide, he committed all manner of Hoſtilities, killing and plundering all who refuſed to obey him; the news whereof ſo troubled his Father, that he died for grief; and the King's Forces having took the young Lord and his Uncles Priſoners, they were ſent into *England*, where being brought to their Tryal, they were Condemned, and accordingly Executed.

And now some of the Principal of the *York-shire* Rebels, being engaged anew in a Rebellion, they were dispersed and routed by the Duke of *Norfolk*; and the Ring-leaders of them put to Death; there suffering of Ecclesiastical Persons upon this account, Four Abbots, Two Priors, Three Monks, Seven Priests, also Captain *Muchanel*; and of Temporal Persons were executed, *Robert Aske*, the *Lord Darcy*, Sir *Robert Constable*, Sir *Francis Bigod*, *Palmer*, *Perrye*, *Hamilton*, *Tempest*, and *Lumley*.

During these Transactions, Queen *Jane* was brought to bed of a Son; who was Christned *Edward*; but the joy for the Birth of this young Prince was qualified by the Queens Death, two days after; which was a great affliction to the King, she having been the dearest to him of all his Wives.

Now all Commotions being pretty well pacified, the King gave Commission for the purging the Churches of Idols, and for the suppressing of Monasteries, to his Majesties use; whereupon the Rood of *Boxeley* in *Kent*, was taken down, commonly called the Rood of Grace, which was made with diverse Vices, to bow down, and lift up it self,

ſelf, to ſhake and ſtir, both head, hands and feet, to rowl the eyes, move the lips, and to bend the brows, thereby to cheat ignorant people. Likewiſe the Images of our Lady, of *Walſingham* and *Ipſwich*, ſet with Jewels and precious Stones, and alſo diverſe others, both of *England* and *Wales*, were brought to *London*, and publickly burnt.

Then down went the Monaſteries, to the number of about Six Hundred Forty and Five, beſides Ninety Colleges; and of Chantries and Free Chappels, Two Thouſand, Three Hundred, Seventy Four; amongſt the Shrines, that of *Thomas* a *Becket* was defaced, whoſe meaneſt part was pure Gold, garniſhed with many precious Stones; the chiefeſt of which, was a rich Gem of *France*, offered by King *Lewis*; whom the Prieſts, pretended had asked and obtained of this great Saint, that no Paſſenger between *Dover* and *Whiteſand*, ſhould periſh by Shipwrack. One great occaſion of the ſuppreſſion of Monaſteries, was the too frequent perpetrating of ſhameful Villanies by the Monaſticks, as Whoredoms, Inceſts, Sodomy and Murthers; many Infants Bones, the products of their wantonneſs, were found in many of their Religious Houſes.

Many of the Superſtitious and Bigotted Catholicks, could not bear with theſe proceedings, but conſpired with Cardinal *Poole*, and other of the King's Enemies, to his Majeſties deſtruction; that Cardinal having wholy devoted himſelf to the Intereſts of the Court of *Rome*, had made it his buſineſs, both by publick writings, and going from Court to Court, to animate and join the Princes of Chriſtendome in a League againſt his Majeſty: and likewiſe by his Correſpondents here in *England*, endeavoured to ſtir and work the people up to a Rebellion. Whereupon *Henry Courtney*, Marqueſs of *Exeter*, the Lord *Montacute*, Cardinal *Poole*'s Brother, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, were beheaded on Tower-Hill, for having maintained Intelligence with the Cardinal, and Conſpired the King's Deſtruction.

About this time, the King was perſuaded by th Popiſh Party, that nothing could ſecure him better, both at home and abroad, againſt the Contrivances of the Court of *Rome*, then by ſhowing his Zeal againſt Hereticks, principally the *Sacramentaries*, all thoſe being branded by that name, who denied the Corporal preſence of *Chriſt* in the Euchariſt. Hereupon the King, to manifeſt

ſeſt to the World how he ſtood affected in Religion, was willing to ſit himſelf, as Judg, upon one *John Lambert*, a Learned and Religious man, who was accuſed of Hereſie; but notwithſtanding the preſence of his King, and his Majeſties arguing againſt him, and that all the Biſhops came prepared with all the arguments they could imagine, to attack him, yet he defended his Cauſe with that vigor and reaſon, that confirmed all unprepoſſeſſed people, how much he was in the Right: however the King commanded the Lord *Cromwel* to paſs Sentence of Condemnation upon him, by vertue whereof, he was burnt within a few days after in *Smithfeild*, which he ſuffered with great Devotion and Reſolution.

And now the Popiſh Party prevailing much at Court, *Cromwel* and his friends, finding that all the advances they had made towards a Reformation, were likely to come to nothing, if they found not out ſome way to deſtroy the Catholick Intereſt, they imagined, that nothing could be more for the Kingdom's ſecurity, and the purging the Church of Superſtition and Idolatry, than a League with the *German* Princes; and having heard much of *Ann* of *Cleve*, the Duke of *Cleve*'s Siſter, they

resolved to endeavor to set a Treaty on foot for a Match between the King and that Lady.

In the mean while, a Parliament being Summoned, *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, and Mother to Cardinal *Poole*, and Daughter to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who was Brother to *Edward* the Fourth, was therein attainted of High Treason, and Condemned without hearing; and with her the Cardinal, her Son, *Gertrude* Widow to the Marquess of *Exeter*, Sir *Adrian Fortescue*, and Sir *Thomas Dingley*; the two latter were beheaded within a few days after that Sentence passed upon them: but the Countess being then Seventy Years old, was not executed till Two Years after. About this time likewise, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Master of the Horse, and Knight of the Garter, was beheaded, for having been privy to the Conspiracy of the Marquess of *Exeter*, and the Lord *Montacute*. In this Parliament, the King's late dissolution of Abbies was confirmed, and leave given the King to erect what new Episcopal Sees, he should think convenient; likewise all Religious Houses that were yet unsuppressed, were granted unto the King for ever. Hereupon several Abbots resigned, and others were

were put to death, for refuſing to do ſo, and denying the King's Supremacy; but to make reparation for the ſuppreſſion of ſo many Religious Houſes, the King inſtituted certain new Biſhopricks, as at *Weſtminſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtow*, *Cheſter*, *Cheſter*, and *Gloceſter*; and aſſigned certain Canons and Prebends to each of them.

Theſe things being thus ſetled, and the King being apprehenſive, that the World ſuſpected, he had a deſign of ſubverting the Catholick Religion, he was prevailed with by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Party, to paſs the Act of the Six Articles, the ſum whereof was, as follows,

1. *That if any one ſhould deny the true and real preſence of the Body of Chriſt in the Sacrament, or ſhould maintain, that the Subſtance of Bread and Wine remained, after the words of Conſecration, pronounced by the Prieſt, he ſhould be burned as an Heretick.*

2. *If any ſhould deny the Sacrament to be ſufficiently adminiſtred under one kind only.*

3. *Or should hold it lawful for Priests to be Married, but much more, he that having entred into Holy Orders, should presume to take a Wife.*

4. *Or that Chastity Vowed, upon mature deliberation, was not to be kept.*

5. *Or that private Masses ought not to be Celebrated in the Church of* England, *or elsewhere.*

6. *Or that Auricular Confession, was not expedient; he should for his Errors undergo loss of Life, by hanging.*

These Laws were joyfully received by the sticklers for Superstition, but the favorers of the Reformation had used their utmost endeavors to hinder them from passing, which not being able to do, *Latimer* Bishop of *Worster*, and *Shaxton* Bishop of *Salisbury*, resigned their Bishopricks.

And now came several *German* Princes and Electors, for the concluding a Treaty, and promoting a Match between the King, and *Ann* of *Cleve*, which was accordingly brought to a conclusion, through *Cromwel*'s procure-

procurement and Miniſtry, and that Lady being arrived in *England*, though at the firſt ſight of her, he had ſome repugnance, yet he proceeded in the Marriage; but in a ſhort time after, refrained her Bed for the diſlike he had to her Perſon, and ſhe conſenting, he was Divorced from her by Parliament, by whom it was Enacted, *That ſhe ſhould no longer be called Queen.* In the mean time *Cromwel* having been Created Earl of *Eſſex*, within Three Months after his advancement to that Honor, he was Attainted in Parliament, for ſetting at liberty certain Perſons Committed for Miſpriſion of Treaſon and Hereſie; for favoring and maintaining the Tranſlation of Heretical Books, ſo called, into *Engliſh*; for countenancing and ſupporting Heretical Teachers; for being an Heretick himſelf; and for having ſpoken great words for the upholding of his Religion, namely, that the King himſelf ſhould not change it, if he would. The Catholick Party had ever conſidered this Miniſter, as the principal promoter of the Reformation, and therefore uſed all their endeavors to remove a Perſon, who was ſo deſtructive to their Deſigns and Intereſts. Wherefore the King having fallen into a diſlike of *Ann* of *Cleve*,

they made use of the King's Aversion to her, for the ruine of *Cromwel*, who had been the main procurer of that Match; insomuch, that *Stephen Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, being his inveterate Enemies, they improved the King's distast, to this great man's Destruction, who was beheaded on Tower-Hill; and with him was Executed the Lord *Hungerford* of *Witsbury*, for Sodomy. *Cromwel* was born at *Putney*, a Village in *Surrey*, near the *Thames* side, Son to a *Black-Smith*, after whose Decease, his Mother was Married to a *Sheerman*. For the pregnancy of his Wit, he was first entertained by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and by him employed in many great affairs; the Cardinal falling, the King took him into his Service, and finding his great Abilities, first advanced him for his Worth, and then for his Pleasure, overthrew him.

About this time, the King falling in love with Mistress *Katharine Howard*, Daughter to the Lord *Edmond Howard*, a Brother of the Duke of *Norfolks*, she was in a short time shown publickly as Queen.

During these Occurrences, the Popish Party finding their Interest at Court strengthned

ſtrengthned by this Match, managed with great dexterity, a Juncture, that was ſo favorable to their pernicious Deſigns wherefore they uſed all their Arts to deſtroy thoſe they called Hereticks, and began with one Doctor *Barnes*, Mr. *Gerrard*, and Mr. *Jerome*, all Prieſts, but who had been zealous Preachers and Declamors againſt the Abominations of the Clergy, and the Superſtitions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*; wherefore they were accuſed of oppugning the Six Articles, and of aſſerting Heretical Tenets, and accordingly being Condemned in Parliament, were committed to the Flames, wherein they ſuffered with great Reſolution and Perſeverance in the Truth. At the ſame time, Three other Doctors of Divinity, viz. *Powel*, *Able*, and *Fetherſton*, were hanged for denying the King's Supremacy.

And now ſome new Commotions began to break out in *York-ſhire*, but Fourteen of the Principal Conſpirators being put to Death, the reſt of the Incendiaries were quickly ſuppreſſed: but this Inſurrection haſtened the Death of the Counteſs of *Salisbury*, who was beheaded in the Tower.

Shortly after which, the Lord *Leonard Grey*,

Grey, Deputy of *Ireland*, ſuffered the ſame puniſhment on the Tower-Hill, for having been privy to the Conſpiracy of *David Fitz-Gerald*, he died with great Bravery and Reſolution, and was much lamented by the People: as was likewiſe the Lord *Dacres*, who was with ſome other Gentlemen hanged the ſame day, for having killed one *Brusbridge* in a Rencounter.

And it was not long after, that Queen *Katharine Howard* her ſelf, with the Lady *Rochford*, had their heads cut off; the former being Convicted of Incontinency, both by the Depoſitions of others, and her own confeſſion, and accordingly was Attainted in Parliament, and ſuffered death; as did likewiſe the Lady *Rochford*, for concealing, and being privy to the Queens Adultery, thereby receiving her due reward, for having been an inſtrument of her own, and others wickedneſs, and who by her Calumnies had betrayed her own Husband, and his Siſter, the late innocent Queen *Ann*.

One *Derrham* was Indicted, of having been an accomplice with the Queen in her leud Practices, before her Marriage, and as ſhe had taken him into her Service, and likewiſe a Maid, who had been privy to their former

former Incontinence, it gave manifeſt preſumptions, that ſhe intended to continue that courſe of life. Beſides whom, one *Thomas Culpeper*, being of the ſame name with the Queen's Mother, was Indicted of the ſame fault, which he and *Derrham* at their Arraignment confeſſing, *Culpeper* had his head cut off, and *Derrham* was hanged and quartered. And ſeveral of the Queens Relations and Servants were Indicted of Miſpriſion of Treaſon, and Condemned to perpetual Impriſonment.

During theſe Occurrences, King *Henry* was proclaimed King of *Ireland*, whereas before this time, the King's of *England*, were only Entituled Lords of *Ireland*; and this Title was given him, both by the Parliament here, and by the Parliament holden in *Ireland*. Shortly after which, *Arthur* Vicount *Liſle*, natural Son of *Edward* the Fourth, died of a ſurfit of ſuddain Joy, for having been Impriſoned upon ſuſpition of a Practice, of betraying *Calice* to the *French*, and being found innocent of the Fact; the King to make him reparation for his diſgrace, ſent him a kind Meſſage, and a Ring, in token of his favor, but not being able to ſupport ſo ſurprizing a joy, the exceſs of it ſent him out of the World that very Night.

About

About this time broke out a War between *England* and *Scotland*, set on by the instigation of the *French* King, who having designs upon the *English* Pale, endeavored to embroil the two Nations, and to that purpose dissuaded the King of *Scots* from paying that Homage, which the Crown of *England* had ever pretended, and frequently received. Whereupon the King sent the Duke of *Norfolk* with an Army of Twenty Thousand men, to invade *Scotland*, where they took, plundred and burnt several Towns and Villages, after which they returned without having met with any opposition, or Rencounter. But hereupon *James*, King of *Scots*, a Prince of great Abilities, and a Warlike Spirit, having assembled the Forces of that Kingdom, approached the Borders, with a Resolution to fight the *English*; but the Nobility having in mind the miseries their Kingdom groaned under, upon the loss of their former King in the like Encounter, dissuaded him, or indeed detained him by force, from hazarding his person. Whereupon having given a Commission to his Minion, *Oliver Sinclair*, for the commanding the Army, this favorit was so hated and contemned by the Nobility, being a person of ordinary Birth,

that

that upon the appearing only of Five Hundred *English* Horſe, apprehending that it was the whole *Engliſh* Army, they refuſed to fight, flung down their Arms, and fell into confuſion. Many Priſoners were taken, the chief of whom being, the Earls of *Glencairn*, and *Caſſillis*, the Lords *Maxwell*, *Sommerwill*, *Oliphant*, *Gray*, and *Oliver Sinclair*, with about Two Hundred Gentlemen, and Eight Hundred Soldiers; the news whereof, and the Murthering of an *Engliſh* Herald, being brought to the King of *Scotland*, it ſo oppreſſed him with deſpair and grief, that he fell into a Feavor, and died in the Three and Thirtieth Year of his Age, and the Two and Thirtieth of his Reign, leaving an Infant-Daughter, but newly born, to Succeed him.

This Juncture gave King *Henry* freſh hopes of Uniting the Two Nations, which he imagined might now be procured, by a Match between his Son Prince *Edward*, and the young Queen of *Scotland*. Whereupon the King having firſt given all manner of good Treatment to the *Scottiſh* Nobility, he ſent for them to the Council, and having expoſtulated with them the injuſtice of their late Proceedings, he repreſented to them, how fair an occaſion was then offered, for

the

the Uniting of the Two Kingdoms in a perpetual Bond of Peace and Unity, which having made them both ſenſible of, and promiſed to promote that Match, he diſmiſſed them, with great Preſents to their own Country: Whereupon the *Scotch* Nobility approving thereof, the Match was confirmed, both in the Parliament of *England*, and that of *Scotland*: But Cardinal *Beton*, Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, fearing that this Match would be attended by a change in Religion, and the *French* likewiſe apprehending the conſequences of this Union, they ſo wrought upon the animoſities, that continual Wars had bred in that Nation, and infuſed ſuch apprehenſions of their being made a Province to *England*, that the Marriage was broke off; whence Wars enſued, and the *Engliſh* Invaded *Scotland*, ſpoiled *Leith*, burnt *Edenborough*, and waſted the Country for Seven Miles about, ſet fire upon *Huddington* and *Dunbarr*, then returned.

During theſe Tranſactions, the King Married *Katharine Parr*, who had been formerly Married to *Nevil* Lord *Latimer*, but though ſhe was a favorer of the Reformation, yet ſhe could not prevent, that ſeveral at *Windſor*, and all other places, were com-

committed to the Flames upon that account, and indeed had much ado to save her self: for *Gardiner*, and others of the Popish Party, made continual Conspiracies, both against her, and Arch-Bishop *Cranmer*'s life; but by their prudent Conduct, and the Blessing of God, they were preserved from Popish Malice and Machinations, and continued to the last in the King's favor.

And now the *French* refusing the performance of certain Covenants, the King having first made a League with the Emperor, went into *France* with a great Army, and in a pompuous manner, the Sails of his Ship being of Cloth of Gold, and having laid Siege to the strong Town of *Bulloign*, after some short time he took it, and then returned into *England*; in the mean while, the *English* Fleet had scoured the Seas, and had took Prizes to an extraordinary value.

Now though several new designs were laid against *Cranmer*'s life, yet God protected him from all the Hellish Machinations of the Catholicks, and he procured Church preferments to be setled upon the Reformers; the Litany was likewise put forth, and ordered to be read in *English*; and

and a Parliament being Summoned, they gave all Chapters, Chantries, and Colleges to the King: But the King confirmed the Rights of the Universities; he likewise advised his people in Parliament to Concord and Unity, and not to brand one another with the names of Hereticks and Idolaters; he also setled the Succession upon his two Daughters successively, in case of failure of Issue Male; but finding great decay of strength, and being exceeding Corpulent, he did not expect he could live very long, wherefore that he might not leave his Son engaged in a War, upon the mediation of the Emperor, and other Princes of *Germany*, he concluded a very Honorable Peace with *France*, though he had been at extraordinary Charge, in the taking and keeping of *Bulloigne*, which before the conclusion of the Treaty, had like to have been surprized by the *French*, who were, however, repulsed with great loss and slaughter; but after, that the League was ratified by both Crowns, the *French* Admiral being Embassador here in *England*, it was agreed between the King and him, *That in both Kingdoms, the Mass should be changed into a Communion*; and *Cranmer* was ordered to draw a Form of it: they also resolved to

press

preſs the Emperor to do the like, in his Dominions; otherwiſe to make War upon him. But this project was never put in Execution.

About this time, ſeveral were Indicted upon the Statute of the Six Articles. And amongſt others, Mrs. *Ann Aſcue*, a Perſon of Noble Extraction, and excellent Wit, and an extraordinary Beauty, who when ſhe had been twice tormented upon the Rack, to the disjointing of her Bones, her Body was committed to the Flames, which ſhe ſuffered with great Reſolutions and Perſeverance in the Truth.

And now the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk*, fell into great misfortune, for his Son the Earl of *Surrey*, a Witty, Valiant and Learned Perſon, being become diſſatisfied with the Court, for that the Earl of *Hartford* had the Command of the Forces in *France*, given him in his ſtead, had let fall ſome indiſcreet words, which with ſome other Circumſtances, gave the King ſome umbrage of his deſigns; and his own Mother and Siſter turning Informers, againſt his Father and himſelf, the Duke and he, were committed to Priſon, and the Earl being brought to his Tryal, was found Guilty, Condemned and Executed,

cuted; and a Parliament being then met the Duke was therein Attainted, and had run the same Fate as his Son, had it not been prevented by the King's Death: who being grown excessive Corpulent, and lame by reason of an Ulcer in his Leg, the inflamation cast him into a lingering Feavor, which decaying his Spirit by little and little, he prepared for Death, by making his Will, wherein he took order, that his Son *Edward* should succeed him in the Crown, and he dying without Issue, his Daughter *Mary*, and she dying without Issue, his Daughter *Elizabeth*, and having appointed many of the principal and prudent men of the Kingdome, for his Executors of his Will; he commanded one Thousand Marks should be given to the Poor; and to Twelve poor Knights of *Windsor*, each of them Twelve Pence a day, for ever, every Year a long Gown of White Cloth, the Garter to be Embroidered upon the Breast, and there the Cross of St. *George*, with a Mantle of Red Cloth to be worn thereupon; he likewise gave Five Hundred Marks a Year, for endowing *Christ's Hospital* in *London*, with several other Acts of Charity and Devotion; insomuch that his departure out of this life, was attended with all the circumstances

tances of Piety and Repentance, for his former Transgressions; for finding his last moment approaching, he sent for Arch-Bishop *Cranmer*, who was then at *Croydon*, who upon his coming, finding the King speechless, the Arch-Bishop desired him to give some sign of his dying in the Faith of *Christ*, upon which he squeezed his hand, and soon after died, it being *Jan.* the 27*th.* in the Year 1547. after he had Reigned 37 Years, and 9 Months, in the Six and Fiftieth Year of his Age. Thus ended the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, whose Reign had been Fatal to his Queens, burdensome to his Subjects, yet Glorious, both in respect of his Victories over his Enemies, and that the Ax was then first laid to the root of Superstition, and the Door first opened to Truth and Reformation.

THE END.

The Reign of King Edward *the Sixth.*

EDward the Sixth, King of *England* was born at *Hampton-Court*, the Seventeenth of *October*, 1537. being the only surviving Son of King *Henry* the Eighth, by Queen *Jane* his Third Consort, Daughter to Sir *John Seymour* Knight. But the Birth of this Prince cost that fair Queen her Life, for they being constrained to make an incision for the passage of this Prince into the World, she died on the Fourth day after her Delivery; his Father having been very careful of his Education, he not only attained in a short time to a perfect use and knowledge of most of the antient and modern Languages, but likewise was wonderfully well skilled in all the liberal Sciences; he was beautiful in Body, in Disposition mild, gracious and pleasant, and of a Heavenly Wit; insomuch, that the famous *Cardan* calls him a miracle of Nature. King *Henry* dying

the Twenty Eighth of *January*, Prince *Edward* his Son ſucceeded him by unqueſtionable Right, his Father having appointed Eight and Twenty Counſellors to aſſiſt him in the Government, till he came at Age; whoſe firſt work was, to chooſe the Earl of *Hartford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, for Protector to the King and Kingdome, during the Minority. After which, King *Henry*'s Obſequies being ſolemnly performed, ſeveral perſons of Quality were advanced to higher Honors, which was as a preparation to the Coronation, which was performed on the Twentieth of *February*, 1547. at which time, a general Pardon was proclaimed for all Offenders, Six only excepted.

Shortly after which died *Francis* the *French* King; for whom, ſolemn Obſequies were kept in St. *Paul*'s Church, as he had done a little before at *Paris*, for King *Henry*.

King *Henry* before his Death, had laid a Charge upon the Lords of his Council, to uſe their utmoſt Efforts, for the compleating the Match between his Son, and the young Queen of *Scots*; whereupon, and in proſecution of the Treaty upon that Match, the Protector entred *Scotland* with

an

an Army of Six Thousand Horse, an
Twelve Thousand Foot, besides Thirtee
Hundred Laborers and Pioneers: Durin
which, the Lord *Clinton* scoured the Se
with a Fleet of Threescore Sail. Whereup
on the Governor of *Scotland*, erected a Fir
Cross, which was two Firebrands set i
fashion of a Cross, and pitched upon th
point of a Spear, and therewith Proclama
tion was made, That all above Sixtee
Years of Age, and under Sixty, should r
sort forthwith to *Musselborough*, and brin
convenient provision of Victuals with ther
Hereupon they flocked to that place in suc
great multitudes, that it was thought con
venient, not only to prohibit any further
Resort; but making choice of many o
the most serviceable to discharge diverse o
the rest. And now the Protector with th
English Forces approaching, they met
Fought, and after an obstinate dispute, van
quished the *Scot*'s Army at *Edmonstone-Edg*
near to *Musselborough*, Ten Thousand, o
as some say, Fourteen Thousand, of the
Soldiers, with the Lord *Fleming*, and sev
ral other persons of Quality were slain
of the *English*, were slain One and Fif
Horse-men, and one Foot-man, but man
wounded. The *Scottish* Prisoners were abo
Fifte

Fifteen Hundred, the principal whereof were, the Lords *Tester*, *Hobley* and *Hamilton*, the Master of *Sanepoole*, the Lord *Weemes*, and the Earl of *Huntley*, who, whilst a Prisoner, being asked, how he stood affected to the Marriage, made answer, *That he liked the Match well enough, but liked not this kind of Wooing.* After this Victory, the *English* Sacked and set *Lieth* on fire, took the Island St. *Colmes*, *Braughticray*. *Rochsbrough*, *Hamer-Castle*, and other Places; insomuch, that the Earl *Bothwell*, and other of the Gentry in *Tividale*, and the *Merres* came and submitted themselves to the Protector, and entred into Terms and Conditions of Peace with him. Whereupon the Protector returned to *London*, and having called a Parliament, the Act of the *Six Articles* was therein Repealed, those Colleges and Chappels, that King *Henry* had not yet medled with, were given to the King, and the Churches ordered to be purged of all Images; and that no Beads, Ashes or Processions, should be any longer used; nor Prayers to Saints, or for the Dead, or in an unknown tongue; Masses and Dirges were likewise abolished. And there being at that time great murmuring by the Commonalty upon the account of

inclosures, the Lord Protector by Proclamation commanded, That they who had inclosed any Lands, accustomed to lie open, should upon a certain pain, before a day assigned, lay them open again.

During these Occurrences, several of the Bishops refusing to receive and comply with the Injunctions about Religion, were committed to Prison, and dispossessed of their Bishopricks. The Parliament likewise ordered the receiving the Eucharist in both kinds, that Bishops should be placed by Collation of the King, under his Letters Patents, without any Election preceding or Confirmation ensuing; and that all Processes Ecclesiastical, should be made in the King's Name, as in Writs at the Common Law; and that all Persons exercising Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, should have the King's Arms in the Seals of their Office: after which, they confirmed the King's Supremacy.

In the mean while, the Wars in *Scotland*, were managed by the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, to whose aid the Earl of *Shrewsbury* was sent with Fifteen Thousand Men. To oppose whose Progresses, the *Rhingrave* came with Ten Thousand *French* into *Scotland*, where he contrived the conveying the young

young Queen of *Scots* into *France*, where being arrived, she was Married to *Francis* the *Dauphin*, at Six Years old.

But during these Transactions, great Troubles ensued upon the alteration of Religion, for Commissioners being appointed for the executing the Injunctions, they first began at St. *Paul's* in *London*, and thence proceeded throughout *England* and *Wales*. As Mr. *Body*, one of the Commissioners, was performing his Orders, in plucking down certain Images, he was stabbed to the heart by a Priest; whereupon, in favor of this Assassinate, the people flocked together in several parts of the County, took Arms, and began to commit Outrages: but notwithstanding, a Pardon was proclaimed, in case they would lay down their Arms, and return to their homes: upon the Instigation of the Priests, they not only refused so to do, and their numbers encreasing to a Body of Ten Thousand Men, and being Headed, by one *Humphrey Arundel*, with Six other Gentlemen, and Eight Priests, they began to threaten the Government, in case they had not satisfaction in their demands; they first besieged the City of *Exeter*; notwithstanding that it was brought into great distress, the Citizens defended it

bravely againſt them; for which the King enlarged their Liberties, and gave unto their City the Mannor of *Erilond*. At length the Rebels agree upon Articles to be ſent the King, wherein they required to have Maſs celebrated, as in time paſt it had been; to have Holy-Bread, and Holy-Water, in remembrance of Chriſt's Body and Blood; to have the *Six Articles* again in Force: Whereto the King, though he was ſenſible how little Reaſon would prevail with ſuch a *Mobile*, yet he made them a gracious anſwer, with an offer of a general Pardon, in caſe they would lay down Arms: yet theſe Mutineers ſtill perſiſting in their Rebellion, the King ſent an Army againſt them, which put them to flight in ſeveral Rencounters, and having at length totally ſubdued their Principal Ring-leaders, *Arundel*, *Winſland*, *Holmes* and *Bury*, were Executed at *London*; ſeveral others were likewiſe Executed by Martial Law.

No ſooner was this Inſurrection appeaſed, but that there aroſe another in *Norfolk*, upon a grievance of Incloſures; theſe Rebels were Headed by one *Robert Kett*, a Tanner of *Wimondham*, who took upon him to be the King's Deputy, giving out Warrants in his Majeſty's Name, for what he pleaſed, the

they had frequent Sermons, and ſolemn Prayers, read Morning and Evening; and as for Juſtice, they had a Bench under an old Tree, where *Kett* uſually ſat, accompanied with his Councellors and Aſſiſtants, being two choſen men out of every Hundred of the Rout: to this Tribunal came all the Complaints of the Camp, and from hence Commiſſions were Iſſued out, to bring in Powder, Shot, Victuals, and all things neceſſary: inſomuch, that this Tree was termed *The Oak of Reformation*; their Progreſſes were conſiderable, for they made themſelves Maſters of the City of *Norwich*. Whereupon the King ſent the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and ſome other Lords, with ſome Forces, to oppoſe them. But the Rebels Encountered them, put them to the Rout, with ſlaughter of ſome perſons of Quality. Whereupon the Earl of *Warwick* was ſent with more conſiderable Forces againſt them, who without great difficulty made himſelf Maſter of *Norwich*, where he immediately cauſed Sixty of the Rebels to be Executed by Martial Law; and having thereupon offered the Rebels a general Pardon, they laid down their Arms, and accepted it. Nine of the chief of them were hanged upon *The Tree of Reformation*; and

bravely againſt them; for which the King enlarged their Liberties, and gave unto their City the Mannor of *Erilond*. At length the Rebels agree upon Articles to be ſent the King, wherein they required to have Maſs celebrated, as in time paſt it had been; to have Holy-Bread, and Holy-Water, in remembrance of Chriſt's Body and Blood; to have the *Six Articles* again in Force: Whereto the King, though he was ſenſible how little Reaſon would prevail with ſuch a *Mobile*, yet he made them a gracious anſwer, with an offer of a general Pardon, in caſe they would lay down Arms: yet theſe Mutineers ſtill perſiſting in their Rebellion, the King ſent an Army againſt them, which put them to flight in ſeveral Rencounters, and having at length totally ſubdued their Principal Ring-leaders, *Arundel*, *Winſland*, *Holmes* and *Bury*, were Executed at *London*; ſeveral others were likewiſe Executed by Martial Law.

No ſooner was this Inſurrection appeaſed but that there aroſe another in *Norfolk*, upon a grievance of Incloſures; theſe Rebels were Headed by one *Robert Kett*, a Tanner of *Wimondham*, who took upon him to be the King's Deputy, giving out Warrants in his Majeſty's Name, for what he pleaſed, the

they had frequent Sermons, and ſolemn Prayers, read Morning and Evening; and as for Juſtice, they had a Bench under an old Tree, where *Kett* uſually ſat, accompanied with his Councellors and Aſſiſtants, being two choſen men out of every Hundred of the Rout: to this Tribunal came all the Complaints of the Camp, and from hence Commiſſions were iſſued out, to bring in Powder, Shot, Victuals, and all things neceſſary: inſomuch, that this Tree was termed *The Oak of Reformation*; their Progreſſes were conſiderable, for they made themſelves Maſters of the City of *Norwich*. Whereupon the King ſent the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and ſome other Lords, with ſome Forces, to oppoſe them. But the Rebels Encountered them, put them to the Rout, with ſlaughter of ſome perſons of Quality. Whereupon the Earl of *Warwick* was ſent with more conſiderable Forces againſt them, who without great difficulty made himſelf Maſter of *Norwich*, where he immediately cauſed Sixty of the Rebels to be Executed by Martial Law; and having thereupon offered the Rebels a general Pardon, they laid down their Arms, and accepted it. Nine of the chief of them were hanged upon *The Tree of Reformation*; and

Kett himself being taken, was hanged in Chains upon *Norwich*-Castle.

No sooner was an end put to these Disturbances, than that new Commotions began in *York-shire*, whereof the chief movers were, *William Ombler* a Gentleman, *Thomas Dale* a Parish Clerk, and *Stephenson* a Priest; to whom were assembled Four or Five Thousand, upon the conceit of a Prophecy, which did foretell, *That the time should arrive, when there should be no King, when the Nobility and Gentry should be destroyed, when the Realm should be Ruled by Four Governors, Elected by the Commons, holding a Parliament in Commotion, which should begin at the South and North Seas of* England, *and that present they understood to be the time, and that the Rebels of* Devonshire, Norfolk, *and* Yorkshire, *should draw together, to accomplish this Prophecy.* But hearing that the Tumults of the other Counties were appeased, and the King sending them his Pardon, they left their Leaders, to be led to *York*, where they were Executed.

During these Commotions in *England*, the *French* King taking advantage of a Juncture so favorable to his design, went in Person with a considerable Army, and laid Siege to *Bulloign*; but that Town was so valiantly

valiantly defended by Sir *Nicholas Arnold* the Governor, as that after many bloody Assaults, and fruitless Stratagems, he was compelled to change the Siege into a Blockade, and at length to raise it quite.

In the mean while, great Contentions for Precedency, arose in the *English* Court, between the Queen Dowager, Wife of the Lord Admiral, and the Dutchess of *Somerset*, the Protector's *Lady*: who being of a haughty Spirit, endeavored to infuse Jealousies into her Husband, of his Brother, the Admirals designs; whereupon the Admiral was accused of having attempted to get into his custody the Person of the King, and the Government of the Realm; for endeavoring to Marry the Lady *Elizabeth*, the King's Sister; for persuading the King in his tender Years, to take upon him the Rule and Ordering of himself; for which, though not sufficiently proved, he was Condemned by Act of Parliament, and by his Brother, the Protector's Warrant, was Beheaded on Tower-Hill. But the Admiral was no sooner dead, than that the Protector himself was invaded with sundry Accusations, that were principally contrived and promoted, by the Earl of *Warwick*, who had engaged a great Party of the Privy

Council, to join with him against the Duke; whereupon these Male-Contents-Lords, withdrew from Court, and first insinuated into the people, that the Duke was guilty of Sacrilege, in having pulled down several Bishops Pallaces, and Churches, for the building *Somerset*-House in the *Strand*, and then Articled against him; accusing him, That he had countenanced the Rebels in their Rebellion; that he was a sower of Sedition amongst the Nobility; that he had against Law Erected a Court of Requests, in his own House, enforcing diverse of the King's Subjects thither, to answer for their Freeholds, &c. And having gained the City on their side, they prosecuted their designs against him, with that cunning and dexterity, that they procured him to be Committed to the Tower; where after having remained some time, he was released, entertained, and cherished by the King, Sworn a Privy Councillor, but no longer admitted as Protector; and for a perfect Union and Reconcilement between the Duke and the Earl of *Warwick*, a Match was concluded and celebrated between the Duke's Daughter, and the Earl's Eldest Son; which Marriage, the King not only graced with his Presence, but in Honor thereof,

promoted

promoted several persons of Quality to higher Dignities,

About this time, Cardinal *Poole*, was upon the Death of *Paul* the Third, Elected *Pope*, but he making some demurs, to comply with their choice, which the *Italian* Cardinals attributing to a kind of stupidity, they pitched upon Cardinal *Montanus*, whom they Created Pope, by the Name of *Julius* the Third.

During the Troubles that the Duke of *Somerset* had lain under in *England*, the *French* had several times attempted to take *Bulloign* by surprize, but were always disappointed in their expectations, though once they had chosen Seven Thousand men for that Enterprize, provided with all things requisite for such a design, and were come within a quarter of a Mile of the Fort, where one *Carter* an *English* man, a Soldier amongst them, having penetrated what was intended, got in all haste, and privately from his company, gave the alarm to his Countrimen in the Fort, insomuch, that the Governor was in that readiness, to receive them at their arrival, that they were repulsed with so great a Slaughter, that Fifteen Waggons went away laden with dead Bodies of the *French*, who were slain. Not

long after, the *French* attempted the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, from whence they were Repelled, with the loss of a Thousand men: But the *Scots* in the mean time, recovered what the *English* had gained from them. Hereupon a Treaty being set on foot, between the *English*, the *Scots*, and the *French*, a Peace was concluded upon these Conditions. *That* Bulloign, *and all the Forts in* Bulloignois, *should be surrendered to the* French, *together with the Artillary, and other Military Provision.*

That in lieu thereof, the French *King should pay unto the King of* England *Four Hundred Thousand Crowns, by equal proportions, at two Payments.*

That the English *should restore to the* Scots, Cander *and* Douglas: *and if the Queen of* Scots *should desire it, should raze their Fortifications in* Haymon, *and at* Roxburgh.

Whereupon Peace was solemnly proclaimed, and Hostages delivered on both sides.

Shortly after the conclusion of this Treaty, the Duke of *Brunswick* sent to offer the King of *England* his Service, with Ten Thousand men in the King's Wars, to desire the Lady *Mary*, his Majesties Eldest Sister, in Marriage, but there being then a

Treaty

Treaty on foot, for the Marrying her to the *Infante* of *Portugal*, he was desired to expect the Issue thereof.

About this time that Mortal Disease, called the *Sweating Sickness*, raged furiously throughout *England*; whereof died the Two Sons of *Charles Brandon*, both of them Dukes of *Suffolk* successively, besides an infinity of others in their greatest vigor; and which is wonderful, this Disease pursued only *English* men in Forrein Countries, no other people being infected thereby.

In the mean while, the Emperor had by his Ambassador demanded of the King, That the Lady *Mary* might have free exercise of the Mass; which notwithstanding all the Instances and Threatnings that were made to his Majesty, he could never be prevailed with to allow. Whereupon the Emperor, endeavored, either by violence, or stealth, to get her out of *England*, into the *Low-Countries*; but his designs being discovered, care was taken for the preventing their taking effect.

During these Occurrences, a Treaty was set on foot for a Marriage, between the Lady *Elizabeth*, and the King of *Denmark*'s Eldest Son; but when it was upon the point

point of being concluded, the Princess could not be prevailed with to give her consent.

Shortly after this, several of the Nobility were sent in Embassy to the *French* King, both to present him with the Order of the Garter, and to Treat of a Marriage, between King *Edward*, and his *Most Christian Majesty*'s Eldest Daughter, which after some dispute about the Portion, was at length concluded, the *French* being to give with her in Marriage, Two Hundred Thousand Crowns.

About this time was a Creation of Dukes and Earls, and amongst others, the Earl of *Warwick* was made Duke of *Northumberland*, one of whose Sons, Sir *Robert Dudley*, the same that was afterwards Earl of *Leicester*, was sworn one of the Six ordinary Gentlemen of the King's Chamber. Whereupon it was observed, that after this man's attendance upon the King, his Majesty never enjoyed his perfect health.

The Queen Dowager of *Scotland*, going from *France* to her own Countrey, after having obtained a safe Conduct, arrived in *England*, where having been magnificently Treated, both by the King, and the Nobility, she was Conducted in great State

to

to her own Countrey, at his Majesty's charge.

And now the Duke of *Northumberland*'s designs growing ripe for Execution, he began to take all occasions to exasperate, and provoke the Duke of *Somerset* to some Sally, that might turn to his ruine; he had always looked upon him with an irreconcilable hatred, and as an obstacle, that was necessary to be removed, for the satisfying his aspiring thoughts: the Duke of *Somerset* being sensible of the snares that were laid for him, is said to have gone, with some of his friends to the Duke of *Northumberland*'s House, with a design to have prevented his own ruine, by the death of his Enemy; but being of a mild Disposition, he was so melted by the kind reception, which the Duke made him, that he had not the Resolution to execute his design. But this his purpose coming to the Knowledge of his Enemies, and some treacherous Friends having given him some new allarums of farther attempts upon his Life, he was perswaded to go privily Armed to the Council-Table; where being apprehended, his bosome was opened, and the Armor found, and thereupon he was Committed to the Tower, as intending the death of some Coun-

Councillor. About which time a *German* was Burnt in *London* for *Arrianisme*, and some of the Lady *Mary*'s Servants Committed to Prison for their Obstinacy. The Lord *Arundel*, and the Lord *Paget*, were likewise Committed to the Tower, and several changes made in the principal Ministers of State; the Duke of *Somerset* being accused, of intending the death of a Privy Councillor, and thereupon brought to his Tryal, he was acquitted of Treason, but found guilty of Felony; whereupon being brought to the place of Execution, he made to the people the following Speech,

Being by the Law Condemned, I here willingly submit my self, by exemplary punishment, to satisfie it's rigor: That God hath been pleased to grant me so long a preparative to my end, I humbly thank his eternal goodness: But in that he hath been further pleased, to inspire me with the knowledge of his Truth, and to make me an Instrument for the propagation of the same, I can never sufficiently magnifie his Mercies: In this do I rejoice, in this only do I Triumph: beseeching him, that his Church in this Realm being now reformed, according to the Institution of the ancient Primitive, the Members thereof may conform their Lives to the purity of its received Doctrine. But as he

was

was going on in his Speech, with other Exhortations, the people were allarum'd with a confused noise, which put them into that Consternation, that endeavoring to shift for themselves, some were crowded, others trodden to death; this Commotion was occasioned by the coming in of some persons, who were ordered by the Lieutenant of the Tower to attend the Execution, and perceiving themselves tardy, had called out to their Companions to haste away: the people were no sooner recovered from their fright, than that they fell into as great excesses of joy, upon the opinion they had, that a Pardon was brought by a Person of Quality, whom they saw coming upon the Spur. But these Interruptions over, the Duke proceeded in his Speech; and at last commending his Soul to God, with a chearful Countenance, only his Cheeks a little redder than usual, he peaceably laid down his head upon the Block, and in a moment with one stroke of the Ax had it severed from his Body. After the Duke was Executed Sir *Ralph Vane*, and Sir *Miles Partridge*, were Hanged on Tower Hill, Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and Sir *Thomas Arundel*, were there Beheaded.

Many

Many Prodigies enſued the Dukes Death; for Six Dolphins and Three Whales were taken in the *Thames*; and ſhortly after, a Monſter was born at *Middleton* in *Oxfordſhire*, that had two perfect Bodies, from the Navel upwards, which were ſo conjoined together at the Navel, that when they were laid out at length, one Head and Body was Eaſt, and the other Weſt, and the Legs of both the Bodies were joined together in the midſt, they were Female Children, and lived Eighteen Days.

During theſe Occurrences, *Sebaſtian Cabot* was ſent to diſcover the North Eaſt paſſage, with Three Ships, over whom, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* commanded in chief, but being ſeparated by Tempeſt upon the Coaſt of *Norway*, Sir *Hugh Willoughby* at length arrived at a Country, under the Latitude of Seventy

ty Four Degrees, where being forced to Winter, he and all his Company were frozen to death; but the other two arrived in *England*, after they had first discovered *Russia*.

In the mean while, the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Three Daughters, which he had by *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and *Mary* Queen of *France*, were Married at *Durham* House; the Eldest, *Jane*, to the Lord *Guilford Dudley*, Fourth Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*; the Second, *Katharine*, to *Henry* Son and Heir of the Earl of *Pembroke*; the Youngest, being somewhat deformed, to *Martin Keyes*, the King's Gentleman Porter.

The Duke of *Northumberland*, having now so far advanced his Designs, as to have procured an Alliance with the Royal Family, he hoped

hoped to bring all his aſpiring Projects to effect, though his practices againſt the King's Uncles had rendred him odious to the people.

The King's Life drew now towards a period, he was fallen into a languiſhing Condition, which, whether occaſioned by grief for his Uncles death, which no manner of Paſtimes could divert his thoughts from; or whether, as ſome would have it, by Poiſon, and that by a Noſegay of Flowers preſented him, as a great rarity, on New-Years-day; or whether, by the defluction of a ſharp Rheum upon the Lungs, he fell into a Hectical Feavor, which his Phyſitians found would ſuddainly prove Mortal. Whereupon the Duke of *Northumberland* uſed ſome Stratagems for the ſecuring the Lady *Mary*, and fell to perſuading the King to Exclude his Two Siſters from the Succeſſion in the Crown,

in

in regard, if the Lady *Mary* Succeeded, Superſtition and Popery would be again Introduced, and ſhe could not be put by, unleſs her other Siſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, were alſo excluded, ſeeing their Rights depended one upon another; but if he pleaſed to appoint the Lady *Jane*, the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Eldeſt Daughter, and his own next Kinſwoman to his Siſters, he might then be ſure that the true Religion would be maintained, to God's great Glory, and be a worthy Act of his own pious prudence and foreſight. Inſomuch, that this good King, out of the care he had of Religion, and that it might be preſerved in its purity, was prevailed with to diſinherit his Two Siſters, and to ordain by Will the Lady *Jane* for his Succeſſor; his Will was ſubſcribed by all the Council, Biſhops and Judges, except Sir *John Hales*: *Cranmer* likewiſe made ſome difficulty to Sign it,

but

but at length did as others. And now this good Prince drawing toward his last moment, made his addresses to God in this manner, O Lord God, free me I beseech thee, out of this miserable and calamitous Life, and receive me among the number of thine Elect, if it so be thy pleasure; although not my, but thy will be done. To thee O Lord do I commend my Spirit. Thou knowest, O Lord, how happy I shall be, may I live with thee in Heaven; yet would I might live and be well, for thine Elects sake, that I might faithfully serve thee. O Lord God bless thy People and save thy Inheritance; O Lord God, save thy People of *England*, defend this Kingdom from Popery, and preserve thy true Religion in it, that I and my People may bless thy most Holy Name, for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake: then turning his Face, and seeing People by him, He said, I thought

thought you had not been so nigh. Yes, said Doctor *Owen*, We heard you speak to your self. Then, said the King, I was praying to God, O I am faint, Lord have mercy upon me, and receive my Spirit. And in so saying, he departed this Life at *Greenwich*, upon *Thursday* the 6th. day of *July*, 1553. and in the Seventeenth Year of his Age, when he had Reigned Six Years, Five Months, and Nine Days, and was Interred in the Chappel of St. *Peters* at *Westminster*, near to his Grandfather *Henry* the Seventh.

THE END.

Elizabeth Courtman
Springfield 1715

1744
1509
235